TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Feb.	PERSIA	7351	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7903	....	......
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		....
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912	....	......
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th „	ARABIA	7903	....	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or abou
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March „

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 609	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 6 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LALPOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th February, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	29th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	20th „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	27th „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BOWMAN'S

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS," in Tins of 50	At Rs. 5-10	p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	„ 5-0	„
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	„ 3-8	„

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers.
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES [illegible] PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE IT[illegible]NA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO [illegible]MBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS,
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED
ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION
EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.
LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-15,
CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE
GRANDEST AND BEST TENTED SHOW
EVER PROJECTED.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Undoubtedly the most Brilliant Programme ever presented in a Circus here
INCLUDING THE
GREATEST PERFORMING ANIMALS
ON EARTH.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.

	Rs.	as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24	0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4	0
Chairs on raised platform	3	0
2nd Chairs	2	0
Stalls	1	0
Gallery, natives only	0	8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.
Where Plan is now on view.
HAL GEORGE, Representative.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

OWNERS OF DOGS are requested to have their EXHIBITS on the SHOW GROUND on the 23rd Instant punctually at 7 A. M. Judging will commence at 7-30 sharp.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary, Dog Show.

ESTATE OF ADOLF SCHLESINGER DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the late ADOLF SCHLESINGER, formerly a merchant trading in India, who died at Heia, in Vienna, in Austro-Hungary, on the 17th, day of March, 1903 are requested to send in their CLAIMS, within one month from THIS DATE to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the Administrator, at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice and no Claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to pay the Administrator the amount due to the Estate.—Dated this 18th day of February 1905.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of ADOLF SCHLESINGER, deceased.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION) AND (AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on 15th March, 1905, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1905.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Ry.
Superintending Surgeon's Office, 15th February 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1905 at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
25th January, 1905.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th February to 1st March, 1905, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 20th February, 1905, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 15th February 1905.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY during the official year 1905-06 of Cloths, Buttles, White and Khaki Drill, braid, Leather Articles, Gold laces, Embroidered badges, and Miscellaneous Articles. Tenders will be opened at 12 NOON, on 22nd March, 1905. Forms of Tender and Schedules will be available on application at the office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore on and after the 1st March, 1905, at Re. 1 per set.

H. R. MARRETT, Lt.-Colonel.
Director of Army Clothing.
Alipore, 13th February, 1905.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 9th and 10th March, 1905, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, in place of Mr. SASSOON J. DAVID whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1905.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Association, Graham's Buildings, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February, 1905.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
CRICKETERS
AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

Amount of SUBSCRIPTION can be sent on receipt of First ISSUE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)
OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,
Subscriptions are now being registered.

All communications to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay, from whom Advertisement Rates can be obtained.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9 520,000
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A lot of ladies' gents' and boys' brown and black boots and shoes, kit and Gladstone bags, camera case, brief bags, &c.

1 half plate enlarging apparatus with lens with arrangement for incandescent light.

1 square piano by Collard and Collard.

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1 D. B., 12 bore gun by Charles Osborne, London, in good order, second barrell modified choke with all fittings and case.

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3 sets patent leather and brown pair harness.
And any other carriages and horses which my be offered.

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1 bunch of 4 strings containing 2 pearls about 228 chows.
1 bunch of 4 strings containing 20 pearls about 154 chows.
1 bunch of 5 strings containing 26 pearls about 140 chows.
1 bunch of 16 strings containing 127 small pearls about 89 chowe.
1 pearl, about 21 1-4 chows.
2 pearls about 15 1-2 chows.
12 pearls, 21 1-[illegible] chows.
1 sapphire, about 10 1-8 rutties.
1 sapphire, about 5 2 ruttise.
4 rubbies, about 3-1 rutties.
1 sapphire, ring with small diamonds.
1 emerald, about 37 -2 rutties.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Oriental Bank Building (2nd floor), in Medow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY the 24th instant at [illegible] p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Dhanji C[illegible] and others, also carved blackwood furniture English brass bed-tead, antique swords, guns and shields, door curtains with brass rods and brackets, table ornaments and flower vases Leopard skins with heads one tapestry picture in gilt frame, table and hanging lamps, pictures, books, plated-ware, crockery, glassware, Carpets &c., the property of the late Mr. S. [illegible].

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bandora Hill opposite the Convent, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery brass bedsteads, almirahs, table and hanging kerosine lamps pictures, table ornaments etc., the property of SHAPURJI DINSHAW DALAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 20th February 1905.

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No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY the 27th March next at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and Mackenzie," best plate ware, fine crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by "Brimsmead" in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome chinas and Japanese vases, one handsome strong French built Victoria in very good order, one Madras Built strong Victoria made to order by "Simpson and Co" nearly new, one very handsome strong bay waler gelding 8 years 15-1 high one strong bay waler mare 15 hands 8 years, both to in saddle and harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of H. DUNK, Esq.

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BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th February, 1905.

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AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED, SITUATED AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNSDAY, the 15th March, 1905, at 3 p.m., in one lot.

All the freehold and leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery; such as boilers engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

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(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 17.

SECURITIES—		
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-4	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£100	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-16	= do
2 months hence	27 11-16	= do
Spot in New York	61 1-4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·48	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-2	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ „	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £50,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 290,000
Gold do	£ 60,000

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-0-0
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4 F.-M. sellers firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-4
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Vaselefs, and Georgios

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed very steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·23 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchd. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000, Imports 5,000. Futures closed very steady.

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·08	4·10	4·12
+9	+9	+9
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·12	4·13	4·14
+7	+8	+8
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·14	4·15	4·15
+8	+9	+9

Receipts at U S Ports	15,000
Do. last year	1,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	nil
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·90 + 10
Futures, month of March	7·54 + 13
Do. do. July	7·53 + 4
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 5-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of May	7·38 + 1
Do. do. Aug.	7·44 — 1
Tone at close	steady.

	Bale
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	72,000
„ exports to Great Britain	32,000
„ „ France & Continent	48,000
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	719,000
„ „ interior ports	604,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 17th February, 1905 :—

Cotton	17,501 bales.
Wheat	8,362 cwts.
Linseed	13,855 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,848 „
Gingellyseed	13,513 „
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	2,030 „
Castorseed	2,001 „
Rice	3,915 „
Myrabollams	5,424 „
Cottonseed	14,993 „
Mowraseed	26 „
Gram	2,158 „
Joowar	7,416 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FEB. 18.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		137
Shanghai	30	do	do	189
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·9
1st Settlement 1st March	98·9

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th February	7	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

		Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready		5 14 0 to 5-15
Forward	April-May	6 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.		5 10 0
Do Forward	April-May	5 13 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6 0 0
Do Forward	April-May	6 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		6 6 0
Forward	April-May	6 15 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready		29 0 0
Forward	April-May	30 4 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandeish Ready Rs.		44
15 per cent Mixed	„	41 to 41-8
50 per cent. „	„	39 to 39-8
Black Kutnee „	„	34-8
WHEAT.—Tone steady.		
White Delhi Wheat Feb.		4 10 0
Do do	April-May	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—quiet.

Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do.	6,000

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
4·07	4·09	4·11
—1	—1	—1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·11	4·12	4·13
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·13	4·14	4·12
—1	—1	—1

COTTON. The market ruled firm with a good demand.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

			Ready
Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms)	172	162	25 Feb
Bengals(M.G.)(Ry. terms)	176	168	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	176	166	do
Oomrawatee (despts) (M.-G.)	183	177	do
Khandeish do.	172	166	do
Jalgaon do	174	168	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	185	179	25 Feb
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	190	184	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	186	180	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	do
Broach (M.-G.)	209	204	do
Do. do		209	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)		197	25 May
Westerns		188	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	very steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S. COLONIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON. FEB. 3.

Annatto Seed—Since our last issue, no enquiry has been seen for Annatto Seed. In sales to-day 56 bags were offered but were bought in, there being no buyers at late rates.

Beeswax—The market has remained quiet. A small business has been done privately. The tendency is towards a better market. To day ordinary to good quality is worth £5 15s to £6 for East India yellow White wax Calcutta is in good request, and up to £7 10s has been paid.

Cinchona Bark—The shipments at Java during January were 773,000 Amsterdam lbs against 855 000 Amsterdam lbs last year and 593,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1903. Our next London sales take place on the 14th inst. East India Bark we value according to analysis;—Ludgeriana original stem 4d to 7d, renewed stem 6d to 6 1-2d, crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d, original 1 3-4d to 5 1-2d, red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Copra.—The market is easier. There are sellers at £19 c. i. f. but speculators are offering down to £18 15s c. i. f. but business has not so far resulted.

Ginger.—The markets both here and on the Continent still remain in a lifeless state. Cheaper offers have been made without attracting business. In sales this week only 88 cases of Cochin were offered, of which 11 cases sold, medium and bold native cut at 45 to 46 per cwt.

Indigo—The sales held recently consisted of 1900 chests of which 312 sold at full prices. The consumptive demand is good but the trade were not prepared to pay the advance at the sales, but privately since, a fair business has been done at full rates. We quote Bengal shipping middling to good violet 3 to 3 3-4 consuming middling to good 2-8 to 2-10, ordinary to middling 2-2 to 2-5. Oudes middling to fine 1-9 to 2-2, middling to good Kurpah 1-6 to 2, low to ordinary 1 to 1-4, middling to good Madras 1-6 to 2 per lb.

Ivory—The first sales of the year went off as anticipated with a gooddemand and higher rates. We record the following advances :—Large and medium tusks £2 to £4, even defective sold keenly at a very margin between the sound. Nard £2 to £5, Billiard Ball pieces £5, small sizes £5 to £8, Bagatelle points £3 to £5 cut points £5, cut hollows soft £1 to £2, hard £2 to £3, Billiard Ball scrivelloes £5 to £8, Bagattelle scrivelloes £2 to £3, Scrivelloes £2 to £3, Billiard Ball pieces reached £130 per cwt.

We quote to-day :—Tusks 30-138 lbs £52 to £75, Bangles 13-28 soft £48 10s to £60 10s hard 50-139 £50 10s to £57, 60-126 lbs, cracked £57 10s to £53 10s, Billiard Ball scrivelloes 10-28 lbs 2 1-4 to 3 1-8 inches dia: £34 to £36 10s, 13-21 lbs 2 1-4 to 3 inches slightly cracked £57 to £60 10s Bagatelle scrivelloes 8-9 lbs soft £46 10s to £50 10s common scrivelloes 5-7 lbs £28 to £39 10s, 2-12 slightly defective £34 to £41, Billiard Ball pieces 2 1-4 to 3 3-8 inches dia: £72 to £130, 2 1-4 to 2 7-8 inches slightly defective £69 to £108 10s, Bagatelle points 4-6 lbs £48 to £51, cut points with balls 4-7 lbs slightly cracked to good fine £54 10s to £86, 5 7 lbs hard £35 to £36 10s mixed points 3-7 lbs defective £42 10s to £53, small points 3-5 lbs soft defective to sound £39 10s to £48, cut hollows 2-15 lbs £32 10s to £55 10s hard 6-11 lbs £31 to £11 10s.

Kapoc.—The market continues firm with a good enquiry, ordinary to good quality being worth 2 1-2d to 5d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is very quiet. On the spot good oil is worth 7 3-4d to 8d per ounce. Little business however has been done.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. Business was transacted early in the week at £49 cost and freight, but with a slightly firmer tendency Buyers have operated even at £49 6s. Tellicherry Black Pepper, No Tellicherry was offered in sales this week.

Tortoiseshell.—The opening sales of the New Year continued under the heading of Bombay and Zanzibar, £2,233, There was a good demand and £2.40 sold, Selected heavy reddish £33, small to bold sorts 24 to 25, pickings slightly defective £17 6s to £18 ordinary to fair £8 to £14 6s pickings rough scabby and defective £4 6s to £6 6s, hoof £5 to £10, yellowbelly 10 to 15 per lb.

Tea.—This week 40100 packages of Indian tea were catalogued. This quantity included 4,200 packages from S. India. Taking the quality as a whole there was a slight improvement generally. A continued good demand was seen, common teas were keenly competed for, by buying for price to meet the demand of the low-class retail trade. Medium cups sold steadily but fine liquors were again readily saleable at full to dearer rates. In the S. Indian offerings, “Nonsuch” established a noteworthy average of 9d per lb.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to increase almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid at most places. The barometer remains generally in moderate to considerable excess of normal.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Mormugao, Ratnagiri and Bombay and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are considerably below the average everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear everywhere except in the south.

Rain.—Over an inch and half fell at Colombo (1·61") and light showers at Delhi.

Weather is fine and clear everywhere, except in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency, where light local showers are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th February 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·955
Temperature of the air	degrees	70 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		62 6
Dew Point		58·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·665
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	77·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		64·1
General-Directions of Wind.*		E, WNW, NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles		295

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—February 19, at Pedder Road, Bai Navajbai daughter of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (1st) Baronet and widow of the late Mr. Pirozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy aged 56 years. Funeral ceremony 7-30 a.m. to day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWINEY—February 6, at Lansdowne, the wife of Major E R R Swiney, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EDMONDS—PACZENSKY—February 15, at St Thomas's Cathedral, San Thome, by the Rev Father J Brito Araujo, Frank Edmonds, to Edith Theodosia, daughter of the late Mr Paczensky, and niece of Mr Paczensky, late Deputy Collector, Sea Customs, Madras.

DEATH.

ABRAHAM EZEKIEL—February 5, at Panchgani, Dr Abraham Ezekiel, L M and S, of broncho-pneumonia, aged 27 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

SHERD—In loving memory of William Sherd, who departed this life at Lucknow on the 18th February 1903, deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children.

FERRO-VINA
A NUTRITIVE
IRON TONIC WINE
which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-59m.. Low water, 5-49m., 5-45a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races.
Bombay Gymkhana, Open Single Racquets Tournament.
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4-15 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held to-day at 5-30 p. m. at Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, when Mr. Y. Hara will deliver a lecture on “Education in Japan.”

LOST PROPERTY :—The Bombay police notify the possession of some currency notes to the value of Rs. 600, which are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, who resides at Gymkhana Chambers, has reported to the Police, the theft of a cycle of the value of Rs. 150 from the ground floor of the Oriental Buildings on Friday afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Unisinger via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 23rd instant. A supplemental mail to be closed at 7 p.m. on the 24th idem.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The 15th annual social gathering and “Dinner” of the students and ex-students of St. Xavier's College will be held on the College premises on Saturday, the 25th March, at 6-30 p. m. To make the gathering a complete success liberal donations are invited.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—One of the walls of a house, at Girgaum, was being demolished on Friday afternoon, when about four feet of the wall suddenly gave way and fell on a labourer, named Bhanoo Sonoo, aged fifty. He sustained a fracture of the right ankle and one of the ribs on the right side. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he has been detained.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At gunpowder Road, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest, regarding the death of Ramji Pandoo, a mill hand, aged twenty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from diseases of the chest for the last three years. He often said he was tired of life. He disappeared from home on Saturday morning and on a search being made for him, his body was found floating in a well near the house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Maitlandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	Giojoso	Hume
A Summer Idyll	Hiawatha	Moret
Serenade	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adam
Phantom Brigade	A Dream Picture	Middleton
Galop	Champagne	Schirlet

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At a sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and a common jury, Ramchunder Tookaram, a Purdesee, was charged with kidnapping two Parsee boys, aged about ten and eight years respectively, and with other offences. Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Mirza Akbarkhan. The evidence for the prosecution was not concluded when the Court adjourned till 10-30 a. m., to-day.

CHEAP RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR PARSEES.—From the fund for charity, set apart by the will of the late Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C. I. E., cheap residential quarters for poor Parsees are to be built at a cost of over six lakhs of rupees. The will set apart a sum of four lakhs of rupees for charity, which, with the interest accruing thereupon, now amounts to five lakhs to which Bai Jarbai, his widow, adds a sum of about Rs. 1,25,000 for the building of the residences. A piece of land, admeasuring about 19,000 square yards, extending from Mr. Scott's stables, Girgaum, to the Queen's Road, has been purchased from the trustees of the estates of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, for about two lakhs of rupees, while the buildings are estimated to cost about three lakhs and a half.

DEATH OF DR. P. J. DE SOUZA, J. P.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. P. J. de Souza, which occured on Friday evening at Dr. Massina's Hospital, Byculla. The funeral took place on Saturday morning at Dharavee Cemetery, and was largely attended. Dr. de Souza rendered valuable services during the plague epidemic, and Government appointed him a J. P. He was appointed medical Officer of the Health Camp at Charni Road by the City Improvement Trust. Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, made reference at a Meeting of the Sanitary Association, to his valuable services. Deceased was a prominent member of the Goan Community and always took a keen interest in its welfare. He leaves a widow and eight children, mourning his untimely death.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIFTH DAY.

The following Races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a fresh breeze from the N. N. W. :—

The First Race was the second of the three Races for the Club Challenge Cup which was started at 2-30 p.m., the course being from the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and the Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard, thence round South Karanja Buoy and North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to Port and finishing at the Committee Vessel. Distance 17-6-Miles.

Forella Sapphire and Melody competing in this Race, on the broad reach to North Karanja Buoy, Melody gave up and in rounding that mark Forella lead by 55 seconds, it was a free reach to South Karanja Buoy Forella increased her lead to 2-20 seconds, it was then a beat to the Committee Vessel on which Sapphire scored, rounding that mark 30 seconds ahead of Forella, on the spinnaker run to South Karanja Buoy Forella again overhauled and passed Sapphire rounding the Buoy 35 seconds ahead, It was now a close haul to North Karanja Buoy on which, Forella increased her lead by another 25 seconds and on the close reach to the Committee Vessel Forella gained another minute. The times round the Schooner on the First Round.

Sapphire..	4 0 56
Forella....	4 1 41

Times at Finish

	H'cap on course		Started at	Time of arrival	Corrected time
Forella	Sch	C T R Scovell	2 30	5 15 00	2 45 00
Sapphire	8 58	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H Hopkins	2 30	5 16 59	2 38 09
Melody	13 49	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 30	Did not finish.	

Sapphire winning eaily on her time allowance

The next race to start was for Ship's Boats service Rig at 2-45, the course being from the Committee Vessel round the Lightship leaving it to Starboard and back to the Committee Vessel, Distance 14 miles. There were no less than nine entries for this race and with the exception one boat all completed the course.

	H'cap on course		Time of arrival	Corrected time
H M S Hyacinths Launch No2	Sch	Mr A R Hammick, R N	5 30 36	2 45 36
Whaler No 7	40 0	Lt T D Greenn, R N	6 15 44	2 50 44
Pinnace No 3	10 0	Mr P Carter, R N.	5 27 53	2 32 53
Launch No 1	Sch	Mr R F P Maton, R N	5 19 09	2 34 19
Cutter No 5	15 0	Mr K R Glasgow, R N	5 45 21	2 45 21
R I M S Dalhousie Cutter	20 0	Lieut LaTouche, R I M	5 54 08	2 49 08
R I M S Hardinge Cutter B	15 0	Lt Vibart, R I M	5 59 54	2 59 34
Cutter A	20 0	Lt Money, R I M	5 52 33	2 47 38
Cutter R	20 0	Lt Furtath. R I M	Did not finish	

H. M. S. Hyacinth's Pinnace No. 3 won the first prize, Launch No. 1 2nd prize the Cutter No. 5 3rd prize and Launch No. 2 taking the 4th prize.

The third Race was for the yachts of the “A” and “B” Class yachts (amalgamated) the course being from the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and the Committee Vessel leaving all to Starboard thence round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 15 Miles.

Eileen started with a reef down and Topsails were generally at a discount, on the broad reach to North Karanja Buoy the yachts spread out in their handicap order, except that Janetta was ahead of Isca, on the free reach to South Karanja Buoy, she drew ahead and then ensued a fine beat to windward to the Schooner, Janetta again overhauling Isca, Stella lost slightly by overstanding on this beat.

The time round the Committee Vessel were as follows.

Eileen	4-24-42
Stella	4-32-30
Janetta	4-43-18
Isca	4-46-18
Pixie	4-56 28

Running down dead before the wind to the South Karanja Buoy all yachts set spinnakers and Eileen shook out a reef, no particular change in their respective distance taking place, on the beat home Eileen drew further away from Stella, and Janetta inspite of carrying away her bobstay after rounding South Karanja Bouy and being obliged to sail without a gib, made a good race of it with Isca, eventually winning from her by four minutes and 15 seconds. Isca saving her time on Stella by nearly one minute.

	H'cap on course		Started at	Time of arrival	Corrected time
Eileen	Setch	Mr N N Wadia	3	5 31 28	2 31 2
Stella	12 50	Col H W Boyd, IMS.	3	5 42 33	2 29 44
Janetta	39 47	Officers, R E	3	6 3 58	2 24 11
Isca	75 '6	Mr E Faulkner	3	6 4 51	2 28 58
Pixie	44 51	Mr E R Smetham	3	6 18 8	

Janetta won first prize and Isca Second.

The last Race to start was that for Tomtit Class and smaller yachts of the “B” Class, which was started at 3-15 p. m. and the course was from the Committee vessel round North Karanaja Buoy, round South Karanaja Buoy and back to the Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard, distance 8-8 miles.

A good start was obtained, Meg leading over the line and to windward, in anticipation of a strong blow the Tomtit, Lapwng and Jean started with a reef down, but the wind not keeping up to promise these had to be shaken out and valuable time was lost by the three boats concerned.

It was a reach to North Karanja Buoy, which was rounded in the following order Meg, Maud Tomtit, Jean and Lapwing On rounding this mark Tomtit hoisted her spinnaker for the free reach to South Karanja Buoy and her example was gradually followed by the other boats on this leg Tomtit overhauled Maud. South Karanja was rounded by Meg first with Tomtit 25 seconds later Jean Maud and Lapwing following; it was a beat back to the Committee Vessel during which Maud overhauled Jean; Meg improved her lead over Tomtit considerably and got the winning gun but just failed to save her time on Maud which secured 1st prize Meg taking the Second.

Meg	Sch	Mr C H Byrne	3 15	5 13 17	1 58 17
Tomtit	Sch	Dr F M Gibson	3 15	5 15 53	2 0 53
Maud	7 20	Mr J E Needham	3 15	5 19 25	1 57 5
Jean	2 56	Capt H S Black, R I M	3 15	5 26 31	3 8 35
Lapwing	5 8	Mr E C Richards	3 15	5 29 4	2 8 56

A large party followed the Races in the P. and O. Steam Launch Gaicowar which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee by Mr. Frank Ritchie.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, 21st February, 1905.

Y. R. A. RACE.—For yachts not exceeding 30 feet linear Rating (vessels built to the old 2 1-2 rater and 30 feet L. R. Classes even though they exceed 30 feet L. R. by the new rule are admitted to this race.)

Entrance fee, Rs. 10 1st prize, Rs. 100; 2nd prize, Rs 50. Course No. 10: distance 17-6 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Entries close at Noon on Monday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The following is the draw :—

A C W Fosbery
Major C E Baynes
Capt J G Greig
P M D Sanderson
Capt E L Vans Agnew
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The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having “Condy's Fluid.”

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Because it is recognized by all competent authorities to be the correct thing both for health and pocket.

Because you will be thankful you took our advice.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1905.

THE TSAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

THE Emperor Nicholas is the best abused man in the world at the present moment. His courage failed him at the critical moment and he missed an opportunity of gaining popularity which has fallen to the lot of few autocrats. Had he faced the mob as Father Gapon asked him, "he would have won by a single gesture a new army of adherents." He failed. So he is dragged out to public gaze and pillory by an army of scribblers of every race and creed. Foremost among his critics is the writer of the pen-portrait which appeared in the "Quarterly Review" seven months ago. That individual gives the new number of the "National" another article on the Tsar, in which his Majesty is very severely handled. An English ecclesiastical magnate, the other day, expressed the belief that the Tsar was actuated by remarkably good intentions, but was deficient in moral strength to carry them out. The "National's" writer gives him credit for amiability in private life, but declares that he is not, as is frequently represented, a tool in the hands of unscrupulous or misguided advisers. "There is not" he says "one Minister now in the Emperor's Council Chamber sufficiently magnetic in manner or dazzling in mind to fascinate the will or sway the intellect of his Imperial master. . . Nicholas II. is his own master, and is himself answerable for his men and measures, such being his Imperial will and pleasure. If some of the men are unclean monsters who rob the people of their substance, and break the records of vice and crime, without drawing down punishment or provoking censure, he who tolerates, shields, and befriends them shares the odium of their misdeeds and participates in their risks." In everything he does or leaves undone, he is strongly influenced by the Grand Dukes, but he has long been his own adviser and his own Government. As to the reports we heard a year ago that the Tsar was all for peace, we are now told that the sole responsibility was his. He refused to listen to the warnings of Admiral Alexeieff and of Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, in fact he would and will listen to no one, insisting on holding the destinies of his people and the peace of the world in the hollow of his hand. "Whenever he seems to waver in presence of the masses, the Grand Ducal camarilla urges him on, saying: 'The only right you lack is that of abandoning your rights.' In this way despotism, which is not identical with autocracy, threatens to become his Nessus shirt." "Since Plehve's death, the word has gone forth that Nicholas is Tsar, the Grand Dukes are his Viziers, and the Ministers are but the menials of both. And congruously with that dogma Russia's destiny will be henceforth worked out." Within the writer's own knowledge, he tells us, is the important fact that the influence which, in certain cases, moved General Kuropatkin to assume the offensive came direct from His Majesty after consultation with the Minister of War. That, for instance, was the genesis of the famous October order of the day. He compelled Kuropatkin to act against his better judgment, and yet openly professed to trust the fate of his Empire to that gallant general's intelligence and skill.

Then, we are told that the Tsar, the mild mannered man we have been asked to believe him, is really destitute of human sympathy. He declined to be interested either in the fact that in the famine, men and women were steeped in misery and racked with pain. Still, we are told that the Grand Dukes are at the bottom of all Russia's troubles. None of them, though they live largely on the money exorted from the people, offers a rouble for the wounded or his sword for the cause of the autocracy. They keep for themselves the honours and rewards, reserving the hardships and dangers for the obscure "grey" soldier. The Grand Ducal drones strut about with stars and ribbons and all the finery symbolical of bravery and virtue, accompanied at times by their fair Aspasias. To most of these men, who impregnate the Emperor's mind with mischievous notions, the gratification of their passions is the sole law of their existence, and the acquisition of money for that indulgence the one purpose that regulates their activity. But more to be despised, we are asked to believe, is the Tsar himself who has no sense of public duty, no political instincts, no psychological tact, who trifles with words and phrases, while his people are writhing and bleeding. He is unable to rid himself of the idea that Russia is his estate. "Russia is an estate, not a State. It belongs to the Holstein-Gotthorp family—is in reality their private property. The Tsar's Imperial uncles, cousins and nephews are dearer to him than the fatherland, their interests touch him more closely than the fate of peoples." The remedy in the mind of the "National's" writer is that the Tsar must be an autocrat in the fullest sense of the word, that above all things, he must show no sign of weakness, no blenching, no sign of fear. That is part of the A. B. C. of autocracy, and nobody ever learned the lesson better than Nicholas I. But his descendant Nicholas II has committed the unpardonable sin in an absolute monarch; he has allowed himself to be overmastered by the multitude; they piped, and he actually danced. But the strong front is not to be expected from a Tsar of weak character, who, even in the most critical times, wants opinions and energy from others instead of using his own.

Hopes are entertained in St. Petersburg that the Tsaritza will exercise a wholesome influence on her husband. Since she became mother of the heir to the throne, said a personal friend of the Tsar to an interviewer, in Vienna, the Empress Alexandra slowly but surely has gained the influence due to her, and this influence will soon, if not exclude, at least overshadow that of any other. "You may depend upon it that the Czarina is a clever and, at the same time, an energetic woman, possessing the common sense of her mother's nation, blended with the thoroughness of her father's. The Empress Alexandra must needs wish the life of her husband to be spared; she must desire the prospects of her son—that is, of the dynasty in the direct succession—to be placed beyond danger, and quiet and happiness to be restored to the Imperial palace, from which it fled a year ago. As the Czar is open to influence he might, for all I know, be open to that of the Czarina first of all, especially since the birth of his son." Her interests require that influence to be used much in the manner in which the late Empress Elizabeth was said to have used hers—that is, for appeasement and concord, and for meeting the wishes of the people as far as possible and by consecutive stages, as was the case in other countries less difficult to deal with than mysterious, immense, and inscrutable Russia. No two critics quite agree on any important detail. We have one, who knows the Tsar intimately, tell us he is personally responsible for the present war, and another, who claims equal intimacy, saying that he was dead against it, but was over-persuaded, though all agree as to the charge that the Grand Dukes expoit the country for their own especial benefit. Mr. Carl Joubert, has just published a volume entitled "The Truth about the Tsar" which, if true, disposes of the assertion, frequently made that it is not the Empress, but the Dowager Empress who controls the Tsar. Narrating how he painted a family group, he says, a discussion arose on the name of M. Pobiedonostzeff "I went on with my work as though nothing were happening, glancing from time to time at the group opposite me. The Dowager Empress was at the other side of the studio, and I did not see her; but when she ended her tirade, the Tsaritsa looked up into the Tsar's face anxiously. The Tsar saw the expression in her eyes as clearly as I did, and setting his little girl, whom he held on his knees, on the ground, he stood up and answered his mother—"Who is the Tsar in Russia—you or I? Am I to rule, or to be ruled?" That is about all I can remember, except that my easel, canvas, palettes and paint were flying in all directions. Then a heavy paper-weight struck me behind the ear, but I cannot say by whom it was thrown, and I collapsed, with the words ringing in my years: 'Pobiedonostzeff! Muravieff! Goremykin! Plehve! Plehve!!'"

EASTER ISLAND. A DECIDEDLY interesting announcement is that which gives some Liverpool merchants the credit of having acquired Easter Island from the Chilian Government for use as an experimental sheep-run. Very few of our readers will need to be informed that this island is the Rapanui of the Polynesians, the Waihu or Teapi of Captain Cook. The enterprising Liverpool merchants who have now acquired the island are not the first to whom the idea has occurred to turn it into a sheep-run as it was used for that purpose by a French firm rather less than thirty years ago. But though the sheep throve exceedingly, the bad supply of fresh water made the station inconvenient, while the lack of a harbour proved a serious drawback. Landing is difficult, for the island, like most volcanic islands, rises abruptedly from the sea in steep cliffs covered with sedge and fern. After giving it a trial for two years the French sheep-farmers were forced to return to Tahiti, whence they had come, rather the poorer for their experiment. Since that time the island has been left to the Sawaiori natives, of whom there are now about 500 living. They have sheep, goats, and a vast number of fowls, while in one or two places on the coast they have established fisheries. The island, it may not be generally known, is famous for strange remains which are the object of much attention by archæologists. These remains, however, are not the work of the Sawaiori, though possibly the unknown artists were of Papuan stock, for the skulls in the graves on the island are like the skulls of the inhabitants of New Guinea. The most remarkable objects to be seen on the island are the "statues" or crude colossal images, which deck some gigantic terraces, built of hewn uncemented stone, in the interiors of extinct craters and on the headlands near the sea. The terraces are often several hundred feet in length, and the stones composing them are of great size. The images stand, or stood, on basalt blocks. They are carved of the tough grey lava found all over the island. The heads are cut off evenly across the brows, to make a support for a sort of crown, cut from red volcanic tufa from a distant crater. Some of these crowns (about ten feet in diameter) still lie in the quarry where they were cut, as though the work had been interrupted suddenly by sickness or emigration. In another part of the island is a group of stone houses 100 feet long with walls five feet thick. Inside them, on the walls, are a number of rude paintings, cup and ball marks, swastikas, and geometrical patterns generally. The adjacent rocks are much cut about, as by idle masons, into the likenesses of beasts and fishes. In many parts of the island the earth is covered with obsidian chips and implements, of good workmanship, the personal effects of the vanished folk who made the statues. At one time the buildings were hung with little tablets of hard acacia wood graved with the images of men, plants, shells, reptiles, and fish. These are probably attempts at picture-writing, and it is said that an old chief who died in 1850, was able to decipher them. They have not yet been deciphered, but they are in the Chilian Museum at Santiago awaiting the student. Easter Island must be a most interesting place for archæological research, and we do not think the Liverpool sheep-farmers will be able to complain of the loveliness that the geographical position of the island at first suggests.

ENGLISH COAL SUPPLY. IT is reassuring to learn from the report of the Royal Commission on coal supplies that no drastic steps will be necessary to eke out English coal supplies for several centuries to come. The Commission has conducted its investigations with all the care and thoroughness that the magnitude and importance of the problem merit. It has received and weighed the evidence of no fewer than 120 witnesses, most of whom, it is satisfactory to learn, were nominated by the various Associations concerned in the subject matter of the inquiry, and it is safe to say that no authority or information that could materially influence the findings of the Commission was left out of consideration. In the result, we have the estimate that the available quantity of coal in the "proved" coalfields of the United Kingdom is 100,914,668,167 tons, which is alone sufficient to meet our needs for 300 years. This estimate, too, is very conservative, for it is arrived at without including the coal at depths exceeding 4,000 feet or in seams thinner than one foot, and it allows an unnecessary large margin for progressive increases in consumption, while no deduction is made for progressive economies. On the same generous basis of consumption there are supplies for 130 years—40,000 million tons in coalfields at present unworked. Altogether, with the coal of the undersea area and at workable depths below 4,000 feet, supplies are available for nearly 500 years, which is, we think going far enough for posterity. Another reassuring point in the Commission's report is the statement that there is not the remotest prospect of even the best Welsh steam coal failing the market for over 200 years, the available supplies being estimated at 3,937 million tons.

THE R. I. M. S. Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, R.N., sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf.

RAIN fell for several hours in Calcutta on Friday, a severe thunderstorm occuring in the evening.

MILDER weather is reported from Northern Afghanistan, and communication between Peshawar and the British Mission at Kabul is once more rapid and regular.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia were Commander A. J. Hotham, Lady McTwraith and General Sir A. B. Tulloch.

MR. A. H. A. SIMCOX, C.S., has been appointed to act as Postmaster-General, Punjab, in the place of Mr. Stewart-Wilson, proceeding on leave early next month. Mr. Simcox is a Bombay Civilian, at present stationed at Khandesh.

AT the recent Durbar in Rangoon Sir Hugh Barnes stated that proposals for the improvement of the position of the officers of that long suffering body the Burma Police had been sent to India, and he hoped that they would soon be sanctioned.

THE exports of tea from Calcutta and Chittagong in the first half of the current month exceeded 3,700,00 lbs, or 1,220,000lbs more than in the similar period of last year. The increase was mainly in shipments from Chittagong.

Mr. Hutchinson, who has been Director-General of Telegraphs substantive pro tem, since November 1903, has just been confirmed in his appointment. This would seem to indicate that there is no present intention of amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

IT is notified that under the provisions of the revised contract concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the due day for the arrival at Bombay of that Company's steamers conveying the inward foreign mails from Europe will henceforward be Friday.

WE hear from the frontier that in addition to the 26th Punjabis a further force, with a Mountain Battery, has been moved to Tank. There is at present, however, no movement among the Mahsuds, though local excitement has been caused by the news of Colonel Harman's murder at Wano. These precautionary measures, it is hoped, will suffice to prevent any serious trouble.

AS WILL be seen from the official resolution referred to our telegraphic columns on Saturday the Railway Branch, P. W. D., has been abolished as an immediate result of the formation of the Railway Board. Mr. Hodson, Secretary to the Government, goes Home on furlough next month preparatory to retirement, and Colonel Wilson, Director of Railway Traffic, will revert to ordinary duty as Manager of one of the State lines. Mr. Shadbolt, Director of Railway Construction, will remain at the head quarters of the Government of India for the summer at least. The secretariat establishment will be largely reduced as a result of these changes.

THE murder of Colonel Harman within five months of the death of Captain Bowring, each at the hands of a sepoy in the Southern Waziristan Militia, cannot but fail to direct attention to the irregular corps which occupy advance posts on the North-West Frontier. The savage instincts of the Pathan tribesman are still liable to break out on occasion, and the British officer in his dealings with him has still to carry his life in his hand. The records of deaths due to the attacks of "ghazis" from the hinterland and of sepoys enlisted in the Army or the Frontier Militia is a long one. Such large cantonments as Peshawar and Quetta have had an unenviable notoriety for these murders; and in Peshawar, at least in the last ten years, there has been an increase rather than a decrease in the number of such crimes. At isolated stations, such as Wano Sarwakai in the Mahsud country where no regular troops are stationed, the temptation to a sepoy brooding over a fancied wrong or with his mind tainted with fanaticism, to take the life of his officer is greater than is the case when men are serving in large cantonments. There are fewer interests in life and none of those distractions which have a healthy effect upon sullen and revengeful dispositions. The two corps of Waziristan Militia have been most favourably reported upon as regards their military spirit and efficiency, and they have behaved well when tried in minor operations; but it is obvious that in the ranks are men whose impulses have not been subdued by discipline and who have still to come under the educational influences of civilisation. We do not say that because two officers in one corps have been murdered suspicion of the fidelity of the whole body should be entertained; but it may reasonably be urged, says the "Pioneer," that in the matter of recruiting the greatest possible care should be shown before men are accepted. It would be better that a corps should be under strength than that undesirables should be taken. The fearlessness of British officers in their relations with Pathans is well-known, but the Government cannot afford to let them sacrifice their lives out of sentimental considerations—the desire, for instance, of having the ranks fall up with the tribesmen whom they are specially instructed to enlist. The possible demoralisation likely to result among the tribesmen in the Militia corps from the murder of Captain Bowring at Sarwakai last autumn and of Colonel Harman at Wano a few days ago must not be overlooked. Fanaticism among these wild spirits is highly infectious.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MAXIM GORKI.

[BY FRANCIS GRIBBLE.]

TIME may be left to show whether Maxim Gorki is good and great. For the moment it is enough to note that he is significant—that he has something to say, and manages, in spite of Press censorship, to say it—that, through him, certain voices, hitherto dumb, have been made audible and articulate. He appears, so to say, as a deputation of one from the nethermost abyss of Russian life, understanding what he says and whereof he affirms, having been himself a part of what he tells, delivering himself of his message in allegories, it is true but in such allegories as he who runs may read, when once he has recognised that the writing is allegorical, and looked about him for the key.

Experience is the foundation on which Gorki builds, writes Francis Gribble in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He is not, in Tolstoy's sense, a preacher, or, in Tchekhoff's sense, a thinker. The Russian "intellectuals" rank him below Tchekhoff for that reason; and he is not, as Tolstoy is a prophet beyond the Russian border, because he does not, like Tolstoy, deal in universals; and lay down broad doctrines applicable, or designed to be applicable, to all conditions. He is rather a concrete than an abstract writer—the Man who Knows—the only one, perhaps, of the Russian writers who has got his knowledge at first hand, having suffered not what the intellectuals but what the people suffer. To understand his place in Russian literature we have to look not at his literary antecedents—for he hardly has any, though his critics insist that he owes something to Nietzsche—but at the story of his life. It is a story that has often been told; but we must once more run lightly over it.

His father was a cabinet-maker, who died at Astrakhan, when he was only 5 years old, and his grand father apprenticed him to a cobbler. He soon quitted that trade, and followed a number of others. They were all of them unimportant trades, and he followed all of them in a subordinate capacity, becoming successively a mechanical draughts-man's assistant, and under gardener, and a turnspit on a Volga steamer. The Volga cook gave him books to read; the galley library ranging from the lives of the "Saints to the works of Gogol and certain treatises on freemasonry. Reading inspired him with a desire for education, and he presented himself at the University of Kazan, believing that instruction was there given gratuitously to all who sought it. This, he has written, appeared not to be the case, so I entered a biscuit factory at 3 roubles (6s.) a month. The work was too hard for him, so he threw it up, and lived as a street vagabond, doing various odd jobs, such as chopping wood, hawking apples, and carrying parcels. His misery was extreme, and he attempted suicide, though happily without success. He recovered to be rejected as physically unfit for the army, to obtain an engagement as railway porter, to sell Bavarian beer at Nijni Novgorod, and to become secretary to W. I. Lanin, not misery, but restlessness, caused him to resign that post, and he became a tramp, roaming as far as Bessarabia on the one hand, and Tiflis on the other. At Tiflis he found employment in the railway works, and while engaged in his employment wrote a short story. Walking, in his workman's blouse, into the office of the local paper, he was admitted to the editor, who read the MS., while he waited, accepted it on the spot, and inquired what signature the author wished to be appended do it. Maxim Gorki, was the reply. That's not your name, surely? No, my name is Pyeskoff, but that is no matter. I'll sign Maxim Gorki! and Maxim Gorki means Maximus the Bitter

That fortunate adventure may be said to mark the end, not, indeed, of the bitterness, but of the hard early struggles. Gorki went back to Nijni Novgorod, and there met Korolenko—a writer hardly likely to eradicate his bitterness, since he, too, had suffered, having even tasted the pains of exile in Siberia. "Bear in mind," he once wrote to a friend, of that it was Korolenko who taught Gorki to write, and if the pulpil did not assimilate much of it, that was his fault." He assimilated, however, quite as much as he required. His reputation was made quickly. At first the Conservative critics were hostile, and even contemptuous, speaking of him as "a paltry writer from some frowsy Radical corner"; but they soon came round. "There is no sculptor-critic," wrote the "Grashdanin," "worthy to place the laurel on his brow, and to set on a fitting pedestal a monument suitable to this strong and glorious craftsman of dainty workmanship." After that he did not look back. All the world knows his name now, and all the world is curious about him, and anxious to know whether he has not lived down his bitterness, now that fortune smiles on him so consistently, and if not, why not?

The question is one on which I talked, this last summer, with a Russian lady of much intelligence—a former teacher in one of the St. Petersburg schools—whom I met in a Swiss pension. Gorki, she told me, was rich, and had married a rich wife, and had a pleasant estate on the banks of the Volga. She could not understand his continuing to be a pessimist while enjoying all this material comfort. Pessimism, in such circumstances, seemed to her to be due to a natural perversity of disposition. One could understand her point of view, for she herself had worked very hard for many years to achieve material comfort, and had by no means achieved enough of it to satiate her at the last. But Gorki's point of view was also quite intelligible. The iron had entered into his soul He could not be happy, because he could not forget. Unable to forget, he brooded, resenting past slights and past miseries. Successful through his genius, he was still in the mood to shake his fist in the face of the rich and the nobly born who did not need genius in order to succeed.

Not only is he a rough diamond, therefore, but brutality is a pose with him in his life not less than in his writings; and anecdotes to that effect abound. To show his contempt for the elegants and exquisites, he once swaggered up and down the "foyer" of the most fashionable theatre at St. Petersburg, in an artisan's blouse, collarless shirt and heavy country boots. "What are you staring at? Do you take me for a balloon, or a ballet-dancer, or a corpse laid out for burial?" he bawled at the loungers, whose derisive curiosity the spectacle aroused. On another occasion he appeared in the same costume on the stage, and shook his fist in the face of a fashionable audience which had hissed one of his plays. Quite recently, still in the same attire, and attended by some thirty companions of like mind and dress with himself, he entered a public ball, for which he had no ticket, and interrupted the gaiety by singing revolutionary songs, until, after a severe free-fight, his violent ejection was accomplished.

In Russia, revolutionary writing is driven into novels by an action of the sensor, who forbids its appearance in the newspapers. The novelist, it is true, is also subject to censorship—the censor once left only a single sentence standing in a whole chapter of one of Tolstoy's novels but the novelist can also dodge the censorship more easily than the editor. The novelist expects to be read slowly and carefully, and may, therefore, convey his meaning in a round about fashion, through a kind of symbolism. That is what Gorki does; and it is really a very simple kind of symbolism which he uses. He paints in vivid colours the monotonous miseries of the poor, and he goes on to glorify the life of the tramp. But the life of the tramp most obviously is not an and in itself. Even Gorki knows that there are better ways of living than to wander about the country, blown upon, and rained upon, and snowed upon, eking out a precarious existence by robbing henroosts. But the tramp is free and is in revolt. It is not on his labour that the Grand Dukes and the bourgeoisie are battening. To glorify him, therefore, is, or may be, to glorify by implication, Social Democracy, or Anarchism, or any other movement that is at war with the established order of things in Russia; and the thing can be done quite well without arousing the censor's suspicions, or giving him a handle. The knowledge that social revolt is thus symbolised is the key to Gorki which his Russian readers use; and to those who possess the key his writings appear absolutely to seethe with revolutionary sentiments.

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

THE MOSCOW OUTRAGE.

GRAND DUKE BLOWN TO ATOMS.

STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADS.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Later particulars state that the Grand Duke Sergius was driving in the direction of the Kremlin and met a cab with two occupants which followed his carriage.

A bomb was thrown immediately afterwards and blew the Grand Duke, his carriage and horse to atoms. His head and legs were entirely severed from his body.

The coachman died on the way to the hospital.

One of the perpetrators exclaimed after being arrested that he did not care as he had done his job.

Both of the murderers were arrested and one was grievously wounded.

Several students were also arrested.

The Grand Duke had long been extremely unpopular.

A band of students, after the event, were distributing revolutionary proclamations and were furiously assaulted by the crowd.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Tsar in a Manifesto laments the death by the wicked hand of assassins of his "uncle and friend whose whole life had been devoted to the service of ourselves and Fatherland."

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Empire was held to-day to consider the situation resulting from the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius.

The leading Russian papers while denouncing the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius declares the need of reforms is largely responsible as it promotes revolutionary propaganda.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The alarm occasioned at St. Petersburg by the murder of the Grand Duke Sergius is intensified by the scattering broadcast of violent revolutionary proclamations.

The Grand Duke Sergius was one of the uncles of the Tsar. He was born on 29th April 1857. He lately resigned the Governorship of Moscow where an attempt was previously made upon his life in consequence of his reactionary regime. Three weeks ago his Palace windows were smashed. He was said to exercise much influence over the Tsar, especially in matters relating to religion. He was much addicted to Jew-baiting, and his arbitrary disposition made him one of the most unpopular members of the very unpopular "party of tha Grand Dukes." It was he who proposed to abolish the Juridical Society of Moscow which he suspected of Liberal leanings, and when it was objected that the members were scrupulously observant of every law and regulation, he replied:—"That's just my point—they are for that very reason all the more dangerous to the State!" An incident of his kind throws a flood of light upon the character of the advice he was known to tender freq ently to his Imperial relative. Unlike the latter, however, who has been in hiding, the Grand Duke Sergius was always in the thick of it when Moscow evinced any signs of revolt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the strike there is again rapidly extending.

Thirty thousand men have rejoined the strike.

The temper of the men on strike is regarded by the authorities as threatening.

The troops of the previous period of disturbance have been re-drafted to the vicinity of the works.

The police are renewing the domiciliary visits and are arresting the leaders of the strike.

St. Petersburg is being flooded with revolutionary literature.

The employes of the South Western Moscow-riasan, Moscow-Kieffvoroness and Moscowrybinsk-windan Railways have struck. The traffic of the last is completely suspended and of the others partially.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Fresh strikes troubles are announced from different parts of Russia.

Mysterious rumours of peace not traceable to any direct source have been cropping up in the past few days.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The coursing match for the Waterloo Cup has resulted in Pistol II beating Prince Plausible.

LADY CURZON'S JOURNEY.

Lady Curzon has arrived at Marseilles and went ashore to-day sight-seeing.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Sir Robert Jardine is dead.

Sir Robert Jardine, Bart, was the senior partner in the firm of Matheson and Co. He was born in 1825, the son of David Jardine of Muirhouse head. He was educated at Edinburgh. He represented Ashburton in Parliament from 1865 to 1868; Dumfries 1868-74; and Dumfriesshire 1880-92. In 1885 he was created a Baronet, and he was also a J. P., and He is succeeded in the title by his son Robert am Buchanan Jardine who was born in 1868.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder ment Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

FORCE SURROUNDED.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 18.

A Russian correspondent, telegraphing from the Front, reports that a Russian detachment with two guns, while pursuing a body of Japanese railway-cutters on the 13th instant, was surrounded on the 14th by an overwhelming force of Japanese.

The Russians suffered heavily and lost one gun.

A confused despatch from General Kuropatkin confirms the surrounding of the Russian detachment mentioned this morning. It does not record the loss of any guns, but mentions that an attempt was made to save them. The Japanese pursued the Russians for twenty versts.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Marshal Oyama reports that the whole of the Russian cavalry on the 15th were retiring.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' PAROLE.

America and Violations.

CHINA'S TOKEN OF APPRECIATION.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

It is stated at Washington that the United States Government has asked Russia for an explanation of the fact that three officers of the Lena at San Francisco have violated their parole and returned to Russia, and the American Government insists on their returning for detention as prisoners.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has presented to President Roosevelt a portrait of the Dowager Empress in recognition of America's part in the preservation of Chinese neutrality and of her disinterested friendship.

President Roosevelt in replying ephasmised the strong interest of each country in the well being and advancement of the other.

IRELAND AND DEVOLUTION.

Sir A. Macdonnell's Attitude.

STATEMENTS IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Dunraven made a statement as to Sir Antony Macdonnell's connection with the scheme aiming at greater self-government to Ireland.

His Lordship said that Sir Antony Macdonnell did not originate the scheme, but he only assisted the Irish Reform Association, with regard to its details.

The Earl declared that he himself also had long informal talks with Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with respect to the same.

His Lordship then quoted words from a letter received from Sir Antony saying:

"Mr. Wyndham agrees with me. It is better that I should not appear prominently."

It was, his Lordship said, by that consideration Sir Antony Macdonnell was subsequently guided, and directly Mr. Wyndham disavowed the policy outlined, Sir Antony withdrew his assistance.

Thus there was no question, Lord Dunraven emphasized, of concealment or persisting in a policy disavowed by Sir Antony Macdonnell's superiors.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Marquis of Ripon said that it was perfectly impossible for Sir Antony Macdonnell to be guilty of conduct deserving of serious censure.

The Marquis of Lansdowne similarly praised Sir Antony Macdonnell and related to the House that he himself introduced Sir Antony to Mr. Wyndham and recommended to the latter that the former should have exceptional freedom of action and initiative in Ireland.

Sir Antony Macdonnell had, his lordship said, been led into an error, and the Government informed him accordingly, but his lordship did not regard his conduct as disloyal and would not question his candour and integrity.

CRETE AND GREECE.

Powers Opposed to Union.

TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia have presented to Germany and Austria a Note practically replying to the Memorandum of Prince George last November in which he emphasized the certainty of disturbances in Crete if the people's aspirations for union with Greece were rejected.

The Note above-mentioned, which has now been issued, says that the protecting Powers would not tolerate annexation without the consent of the inhabitants; but the wording generally appears to defer the realization of Greek hopes indefinitely.

The Powers are willing, however, to withdraw the troops from the island.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Debate in Parliament.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Macnamara brought forward an amendment to the Address regretting that the assurances in reference to the Chinese in the Transvaal had not been fulfilled and the opinion of people in the Transvaal not secured. The amendment was rejected by 275 against 214 votes.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BRITISH IMPORT DUTY ON TEA.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST FROM INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

IT is understood that at the request of the Indian Tea Association, the Government of India have telegraphed to the Secretary of State to the effect that the present rate of the British import duty on tea has imposed very serious burden on the tea industry; that it has checked the progressive consumption and that trade is generally depressed. They further impress upon his Majesty's Government the urgent necessity for a substantial reduction in the duty in the forthcoming budget.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta yesterday for the Sunderbans to inspect the extensive Government reclamation scheme on the Island of Narayantola.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING TRIP.

The Viceroy left by special train last night to join Lord Lamington on the shooting trip in Assam.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The Calcutta races yesterday produced a fair number of starters. Captain Holden's Pony Pathfinder fell at the first hurdle in the Pony Hunters Race and gave Mr. Holmes a nasty fall, the rider suffering a broken collar bone. Details:—

PONY HUNTERS' RACE.

Rush Rose 9st. .... Mr. Evers 1
Good Chap 10st. 9lbs. .... Owner 2
Moonray 10st. .... Mr. Dudley 3

Won by two lengths. The totalisator paid Rs. 333 on the winner.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE.

Cracker 8st. 3lbs. .... Regan 1
Daphne, 8st. 2lbs. .... Mackdonald 2
Queen of Gems 8st. 5lbs. .... O'Neil 3

Also ran Second Thoughts, Optimist, Discussion and Florin. The totalisator paid Rs. 57.

THE VALENTINE PLATE.

Thundercloud 7st. 5lbs. .... Native 1
Clynder 9st. 10lbs. .... Randall 2
Bouquet 10st. 4lbs. .... Bond 3

Also ran Lord D. East, Ferry Bell, Brand, Teesota, Bucentaur, Saxon and Faubna. The totalisator paid Rs. 138.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.

Goldstaine 9st. 1lb. .... O'Neil 1
Leda 8st. 10lbs. .... Bond 2
Carolan 8st. 10lbs. .... Morrison 3

Also ran Harold, Lakedown, Ilka, Claymore and Insurrection. The totalisator paid Rs. 48.

THE MAYO PLATE.

Miss Beryl 9st. 9lbs. .... O'Neil 1
Mignon 7st. 4lbs. .... Rahaman 2
Coal Queen 7st. 12lbs. .... White 3

Also ran Queen of Gems, Lady Love, Kalyani, Black Patch, Gowan, Lillimur and Rezia. The totalisator paid Rs. 40.

THE HUNTER FLAT RACE.

Sauce 9st. 12lbs. .... Owner 1
Detective 10st. 10lbs. .... Mr. Pugh 2
Lord Harry 9st. 8lbs. .... Mr. Dudley 3

Also ran Rivalry Jacinth. The Marquis, Kildare, Day-Dream, Red Hazard, Lady Marjorie and Lady Gold. The totalisator paid Rs. 22.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.

The Bushman 8st. 4lbs. .... P. Morrison 1
Charlestown 7st. 4lbs. .... O'Neil 2
Pylara 7st. 13lbs. .... Regan 3

Also ran Nightingale, East Ferry, Jean, Bart and Autocrat. The totalisator paid Rs. 52.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor A. Knox, Supply and Transport, and Sub-Conductor E. W. Hedges, Miscellaneous Department, are transferred to the Pension establishment.

It is notified that promotion of an officer of the Indian Medical Service to Major may be accelerated six months, if he produces, while in rank of Captain, satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge likely to increase his efficiency, such as obtaining a higher degree or special qualification of repute or by furnishing proof of having pursued with diligence and advantage, serious study of an approved subject.

Recommendations for such promotion must be submitted through the usual channels to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for the Government of India orders.

The following officers are permitted to retire:—Hon. Captains F. Richards and T. Wilson, Ordnance Department, and senior Assistant Surgeon Captain W. Mason.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon Major P. E. Pherson, Cossipore Artillery, and Lieutenant Greenshields, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided that from the date on which officers of the Royal Engineers become eligible for the Indian good service pensions, they shall cease to be eligible for British rewards. On reversion, however, to the Imperial establishment, they will again become eligible for the latter, and cease to be eligible for the Indian pension.

An officer to whom a good service pension, Home or Indian, has been awarded will not be required to vacate that pension by reason of his transfer from the establishment he was upon when he was granted the pension.

A detachment of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade at Meerut will proceed in the "Soudan" on 1st March to Aden to join the head-quarters of their battalion.

As regards the accomodation for troops in the Nasirabad Brigade, we understand that an excellent site has been found on the high ground between Nasirabad and Ajmere. The locality should prove a most healthy one.

Major-General E. de Brath, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, has been granted combined leave for eight months, and will proceed Home April.

It is notified that the promotion of an officer of the Indian Medical Service to the rank of Major may be accelerated if he produces, while in the rank of Captain, satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge which is likely to increase his efficiency, such as obtaining a higher degree or a special qualification of repute, or by furdishing proof of having persued with diligence and advantage serious study of an approval subject.

The period of acceleration that may be granted is fixed at six months provisionally.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Colonial Wool Sales.

BANKING DEVELOPMENT.

A YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE first series of colonial wool auctions came to an end in London on Wednesday, the course of prices has not greatly differed from that which we ventured to forcast. Values all round opened fully firm compared with the closing rates of the preceding auctions, and indeed in some cases showed slight advances, but last week prices were distinctly weaker, especially for inferior parcels of both merinoes and crossbreds. The latter in many cases show a fall of fully a penny per pound. Everybody admitted that values were very high, but nearly everybody asserted that there was no chance of a drop. Now that the tide has turned we need not be surprised to see a considerable reduction in values of medium and coarse crossbreds. Values were forced up by the extreme bareness of stocks, but this condition is passing away and will have entirely disappeared within the next few weeks. Very large quantities of wool are arriving every week, and nearly half of the arrivals are forwarded direct to the various consuming centres here and on the Continent. Imports of late into Bradford have been on a large scale; some of these will have to be turned into money as soon as possible, and this necessity will assist the return to more reasonable values in cross-breds. Merinoes are on an entirely different footing, and prices will to a considerable extent be regulated by the size of the increase in Australian shipments. The monthly returns of these shipments will be scanned with unusual interest. If the returns for this month and next show such a falling off compared with those for February and March of last year as to indicate that the final increase in the clip will be nearer 100,000 bales than 200,000 bales, then values for merinoes will probably remain firm for a long time.

Savings bank business, or the opening of accounts with shilling depositors, is not yet a regular feature of joint-stock banking enterprise in this country, although the example set by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank has already been followed by the National Bank of Ireland and possibly by others. In America, however, it is not such a novelty and its disadvantages as well as its advantages are there a matter of experience, not of speculation. The social conditions of the east side of New York with its teeming population of lately arrived and ill-educated immigrants, are, of course, widely different from those of the working-class towns and villages of the North of England, but the recent experience of the State Bank at 376, Grand-street, New York, may nevertheless be worthy of attention. The New York papers report that recently this bank (which appears to be a quiet sound and even flourishing commercial institution) was besieged by an excited crowd of Jews and Hungarians anxious to withdraw their small deposits on account of an unfavourable rumour effecting the bank's credit. The run continued for several days, although the officials of the bank explained that there was not the slightest cause for alarm, and everybody was paid without undue delay. There were turbulent scenes throughout the hours of business, and throughout the night crowds hung about the bank doors waiting for them to reopen.

These incidents are made the occasion by the New York "Journal of Commerce" for a serious warning against the dangers and inconveniences involved by the combination of savings-bank business with ordinary commercial banking. It points out that a savings bank with many poor and ignorant depositors cannot always escape a senseless run, but it can defend itself, if necessary, by requiring notice of the withdrawal of deposits. A commercial bank ought not to be subject to that kind of annoyance, against which it has no defence if it has the class of depositors referred to. Such a bank is no place for the small deposits of poor people. The State Bank in Grand-street naturally has a large number of relatively small depositors among the tradespeople of the East Side, but it seems also to have maintained what is practically a savings department by paying 2 1-2 per cent. interest on inactive accounts, however small the balances kept up. This could hardly be a profitable feature of the business, and it is not a very safe one. In this particular instance the bank was not much disturbed by the crazy run upon it, because, numerous as these petty savings deposits were, they constituted only a small part of its funds, and its commercial depositors were in nowise alarmed; but in a less favourable time and under different circumstances there might have been serious trouble.

In support of its contention that savings-bank business and commercial banking ought not to be undertaken by one and the same institution, the "Journal of Commerce" urges that savings institutions are not really banks at all, and in New York are prohibited from engaging in banking business by the legal requirements for the investment of the funds of depositors, which do not become the property of the so-called bank, but are simply held in trust. It is contended that a commercial bank, which becomes possessed of the money deposited with it and in return gives a credit to the depositor, is not fitted to act the part of a savings institution, for its deposits are demand debts, which it is bound to pay promptly, and it uses the funds for its own profit. In States where this distinction is not maintained banks often get into trouble by having a savings department or a close relation with savings banks, and using this class of deposits in a regular loan and discount business. It is admitted that it may not be practicable or desirable to prevent banks from taking small deposits mainly for safe keeping, but it is suggested that they should not be permitted to pay interest on them.

In a recent note we referred to the low prices of cottonseed oil and the fact that an unprecedented supply of seed was threatened this year. The "Oil and Colourman's Journal," a leading paper in the trade, says that concerted steps are to be taken in America to prevent the market from being flooded. There is, it seems, to be a meeting of the trade at Memphis to arrange these proceedings, and two main courses will be proposed:—First, to endeavour to persuade farmers to use more cottonseed meal fertiliser; and, second, to provide storage tanks, where oil can be stored and money raised upon it. It seems exceedingly doubtful whether any increase in the use of the seed-fertiliser is possible. Last year in Georgia alone nearly 100,000 tons, of this class of manure were employed, and we must probably see a further considerable reduction in the value of cottonseed before its use as a fertiliser can be stimulated. With regard to the second proposal, if a market could be established for cotton oil warrants no doubt periodical depressions in prices could be modified. But American producers must realise that their efforts to maintain price go largely to the benefit of European crushers who can obtain supplies of seed elsewhere..

A representative meeting of German wholesale firms interested in the cotton velvet trade has been held recently in Berlin. The chief subject under discussion was the practice, more and more resorted to by the manufacturers, of selling direct to the retailers. To deal with this as well as other objects, an association was formed of practically all the wholesale firms handling cotton velvets. A meeting has also been held in Berlin during the past week of manufacturers of coloured cotton goods to protest against the growing practice of post-dating invoices and in other ways granting unreasonably long credits. It was resolved also that for the future no contract should be made containing a market clause or a clause entitling the purchaser to a reduction of the contract price in the event of a fall, beyond certain limits of the raw material. Hitherto such a clause has been generally conceded because of the attitude of the retailers, who as soon as a fall in the raw material has been announced have insisted upon reductions from the wholesalers. The latter will therefore have to follow the lead of the manufacturers and come to some similar arrangement amongst themselves.

The "Bankers' Magazine's" monthly stock-taking shows a slight increase in the values of the 325 representative securities of which it keeps account. The aggregate values this month as compared with December are:—

January 20, 1905	£3,047,113,000
December 19, 1904, ...	3,042,279,000
Increase	£4,834,000

This slight increase is, says the "Magazine," largely explained by the fact that the valuation is between December 19 and January 20. "During the last ten days of 1904 prices were advanced in most departments on anticipations of markets benefiting in the new year by easier money and a greater measure of public support. Most of the buying during December was of what is known as a professional character, and, as the public entirely failed to respond, the result in the first three weeks of the new year has been a steady liquidation of weak speculative positions and the downward movement in quotations has been accentuated by the condition of political affairs abroad." The classes of securities mainly responsible for the increased valuation are American rails, iron and steel shares, various industrials, and to a less extent home rails. Depression has been chiefly remarkable in South African and Rhodesian shares, which rose during the latter half of December and have since lost all the advance and a good deal more. France has been a heavy seller of these securities, the public has been shy, and cables concerning the alluvial deposits in Rhodesia have been unfavourable.

Lloyd's figures show that there has been an increase of about 1,500 tons in the output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom in 1904, as compared with the previous year, but the total, nevertheless, with the exception of 1903, is the lowest since 1897. Compared with 1901, when the output of both mercantile and war tonnage reached the highest level, the figures for last year show a reduction of 320,000 tons as regards merchant vessels, and 84,794 tons as regards war vessels. The actual figures for 1904 are 712 vessels of 1,205,162 tons gross (viz. 613 steamers of 1,171,375 tons and 99 sailing vessels of 33,787 tons), and 37 warships of 127,175 tons displacement. Of the tonnage launched 99·71 per cent. has been built of steel, ·17 per cent, of iron, and ·12 per cent. of wood. Taking another division, 97·2 per cent, of the output is composed of steam tonnage.

Of the total output 962,679 steam tons and 17,314 sailing tons, or 979,993 tons in all (81 1/3 per cent.) have been built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connection, it should be noted that the losses, &c. of United Kingdom vessels during the past twelve months are shown by "Lloyd's Register" Wreck Returns to average 259,000 tons (208,000 steam, 51,000 sail). Sales to foreign and and colonial owners for the twelve months ended November, 1904, reached a total of 361,000 tons (312,000 steam, 49,000 sail). On the other hand, 5,500 tons (4,200 steam, 1,300 sail) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners and purchases from foreign and colonial owners, during the same period amounted to 63,000 tons (57,800 steam 5,200 sail.) The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have decreased by about 76,000 tons, while the steam tonnage has increased by 505,000 tons. The net increase of the United Kingdom, tonnage during 1904 is therefore about 429,000 tons. For the last five years the estimated net increases were as follows:—1899, 313,000 tons; 1900, 220,000 tons; 1901, 543,000 tons; 1902, 643,000 tons; 1903, 405,000 tons. Only 15 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards have been launched during 1904, but there are under construction at the present time 25 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards.

THE KABUL MISSION.

SOME amazing misstatements appear in the Home papers received by the last mail regarding the Kabul Mission. A Peshawar correspondent is responsible for these, and he seems to have accepted current bazar rumours as perfectly true though experience has shown that they are usually quite untrustworthy. He gives a list of subjects which, "it is believed in Kabul," are to be discussed by Mr. Dane with the Amir. These are the training of troops by British officers; the extension of railways and telegraphs into Afghanistan; and the purchase of arms from England alone. The counter-proposals of the Amir are said to include the appointment of an Afgan representative in London and "the grant of a strip of land down to the sea for the purpose of constructing an Afghan railway and for the creation of an Afghan seaport." His Highness is described as having collected a great quantity of information on these points, and as having decided to urge that the question of railway and telegraph extension shall be dropped: his opinions on the other two points given are not mentioned. We may say at once there is not a word of truth in the whole story of the Amir's intentions, and the outline of his policy is drawn from imagination. He has had no occasion to discuss the improvement of communication with India, for the simple reason that this question has not been raised. As to the Afghan railway and seaport, the idea is so fantastic that one need not consider it seriously. The appointment of an Afghan representative in London was one of the matters which the late Abdur Rahman submitted for consideration of the British Government: it was settled years ago and has certainly not been brought up again. It it difficult to see what purpose can be served by the widespread publication of extravagant statements such as we have quoted. The mischievous effect of retailing Frontier gossip is, it is true, not permanent, for common sense comes to the assistance of the public in the long run. But in this instance we have Mr. J. M. Maclean, ex-M. P.—who has, reverted to journalism in his old age swallowing the whole of the nonsense from Peshawar and then being stimulated to propound his views on the situation. In his weekly letter to a Calcutta paper he announces that "our principal demand, that Kabul should be opened to railways is curtly rejected." He asserts that the Amir has "actually demanded" a strip of land for a railway to the coast, and that he is "ready to forego our subsidy if we will make this cesson of territory." He might as well have said that Habibullah has asked for the retrocession of the Peshawar Valley, once in the possession of the Afghans. There is no occasion to say more respecting these stories. The Mission has for its object the crystallising of our Treaty relations with Afghanistan into a more concrete form than they have hitherto assumed. To raise a host of side issues would be both impolite and embarrassing. We cannot at this stage know what measure of success will be reached in the effort to clear up doubtful points and remove misunderstandings that have occurred owing to the indefinite term in which various agreements were made with the late Amir; but it is to be hoped that some basis for a satisfactory settlement will be found. The old vagueness as to the mutual obligations of the British and Afghan Governments must be swept aside, for indefiniteness in this case is not without its dangers.—"Pioneer."

THE want of proper conveniences in the present harbour at Venice has been a serious hindrance to British shipping there, and the fate of the project which has now been submitted by certain distinguished Italian engineers providing for improvements at the port without injuring the artistic aspect of the city and the character of its lagoons will be awaited with great interest. The present insufficient docks are on the right of the bridge by which Venice is entered, while steamers arriving through the Lido or through the Alberoni harbour reached the docks by the St. Mark's and Guidecca Canals. According to the new project, as reported by Reuter, docks will be built on the left of the railway bridge. Steamers would arrive through the Marrani and Navi Canals, passing to the north of the city between the islands of San Michele and Murano. The docks will have more than two and a half miles' frontage, and the portion in Venice will be connected with the portion on the mainland either by two bridges or by a platform attached to the existing railway bridge. The cost is estimated at £1,000,000.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP AND BOMBAY DERBY.

SPECIAL attractions were offered on Saturday at the Mahalaxmi race-course when the events on the official programme included both the Western India Handicap for a stake of Rs. 10,000 and the Bombay Derby, both of which are looked forward to with special interest by the racing public. As was anticipated, there was in consequence, a phenomenal crowd in both enclosures, more particularly in the first enclosures in which were influential members of various communities, and an unusually large attendance of the fair sex. Barring the first and sixth races, the entries were very liberal and called forth the general opinion that the big meeting of 1905 has even gained in popularity over previous years. Seven events were dotted on the Official card, the field of half a dozen in the first event, The Paddock Plate, ranging at the six furlong post punctually at 3 p.m. Tam Ring was dubbed a favourite, and during the time this chestnut paraded in the paddock the price offered on him was rapidly run down. Despite the heavy backing on him, Luckpenny turned matters to its owner's advantage, the favourite, Tam Ring, only securing third place. The Importers Handicap secured a dozen entrants Galley Slave quickly became the favourite for this event, but Kingtson on whom eights were freely offered upset all calculation by winning from the favourite by three quarters of a length. A large field faced the barrier for the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, distance six furlongs. Oriental found most fanciers, despite the facts that the odds offered on him were miserably small. The finish, however, found Bay Middleton repeating his previous achievements, with Little Joker second, and the favourite, Oriental and Bandit II, a dead heat, third. By far the biggest event of the afternoon was the Grand Western Handicap, though the entries were not as numerous as was expected. Twelve horses, however, stripped, and looking into each horse's quality, the race was more or less an open affair. Loyal, however, was only offered at a low price, and this seemed to be a bait for many pouncers on him. Matters terminated differently, Amplify securing the big stake by the margin of a length and a quarter from Loyal, with Trenton a good third. The next was another big event, viz. The Bombay Derby. Though the entries were not as large as might have been desired, the race was a good one. Naranjee was considered a laural for this event, but at the finish he was nowhere, Mooreed (almost an outsider) winning by two lengths in capital style. The sixth item on the card, the Imperial Plate, drew only seven to the scratch. Russley Rose was installed the favourite, but another upset ensued, the race going to Filbert, mounted by Hoyt. The evening's doings closed with The Melton Plate, which attracted a liberal field of no less than seventeen starters. Tachreet, despite the open state of affairs, found most fanciers who were amply rewarded at the finish by their investment, as this great Arab never once left the issue in doubt and won from Thunderstorm, who also secured a few admirers, by one length. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was again in attendance.

Details:—

The Produce Plate,—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Country-bred Horses, which have never won flat race value Rs. 900 or over. W. A. Allowance.—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's br cb m Luckpenny (4 yrs.) 8st 6lbs, ... Southall 1
Mr E C Ramshaw's ch cb m Lady of Quality by Nobleman—Simonia (4 years) 7st 13lbs, Elliott 2
Mr W H Bass' b cb g Tam Ring, 8st 7lbs...Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Tyrant, 8st. 7 lbs., Robinson; Sham 8-7, Nana; Rosemary, 7-13, Melsom;

A good race. Luckpenny was first to show its heels with Lady of Quality in close attendance. Round the curve Luckpenny still maintained the lead, while Lady of Quality made room for Tamring. Near home Lady of Quality again got into second place, Luckpenny winning from her by two good lengths, Tamring being third. Half a length divided second and third. Time—14 2-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Tamring, 3 to 1 Luckpenny and Lady of Quality, 5 to 1 Tyrant 8 to 1 Rosemary and 40 to 1 Sham.

The Importers' Handicap.—Rs 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1902.

Mr T L Roberts' b aus g Kingston (aged) 9st 12lbs .... Morrison 1
Mr E J Marshall's ch e g Galley Slave 7st 13lbs. Ames 2
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Signorina (14-1 3-4) (5 years) 9st 3lbs .... Penton 3

Also ran:—Shotover, 9st. 4lbs Kamada Dumbell 8-12, Bennet, Dormant, 8-6, Southall; Rossi 8-3, Melsom; Blue Blood, 8-2 Robinson; Balayeuse 8-1, Heroo; Olga Patricia, 8-0, Russell; Bestman, 7-12, Hoyt; Victory, 6-7, Trahan.

The field got away well together. Kingston then took up the running with Galley slave in close attendance, Signorina being third and Balayeuse fourth. On the straight Kingston still led while Balayeuse jumped into third place. Near the winning post, Signorina regained her former position, Kingston winning by three-quarters of a length with Galley Slave second and Signorina third. Half a length separated second and third. Time 1 min. 14 secs.

Betting—5 to 4 against Galley Slave, 4 to 1 against Ballayeuse, 8 to 1 Kingston, 10 to 1 Shotover, Rossi, Blue Blood, and Bestman and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Tom Le Mesurier Plate—Rs. 2,500; out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement. 14 hands to carry 9st W. L. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs. 900 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton (13 3 1/4) 9st 8lbs .... Penton 1
Mr Artin A Essayio's g a h Little Joker (13 1 1-2) 7st 8lbs .... Heroo 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental (13-2 1-2) 8st 13lbs Kamad 3*
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II (13-3 1-2) 8st 3lbs .... Dassad 3*

* Dead heat

Also ran:—Rose, 9st 5lbs., Elliott; Moon, 9-4, C. B. Mahomed; Young Kohinoor, 8-9, Nana; Mint 8-6, Ames; Young Cardigan, 8-6, Kanal. Tigris 8-3 Southall; False Start, 8-3 Foster; Bumblepuppy, 7-8, Hoyt; Clever Boy, 7-2, Melsom.

Another excellent race. All started well in a bunch. Little Joker eventually advanced, Oriental and Bandit being well up. Round the curve Bay Middleton shot out from the outer rails and won in a neck-and neck finish from Little Joker, Oriental and Bandit passing the winning post a dead heat for third place a neck divided second and third. Time—1 min, 21 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Oriental, 3 to 1 against False Start, 4 to 1 Bay Middleton, 6 to 1 Little Joker, 10 to 1 Mint, 20 to 1 Rose and Bumblepuppy, and 30 to 1 Moon Young Kohinoor, Bandit, Young Cardigan, and Clever Boy.

The Grand Wester Handicap.—Rs. 10,000, out of which second receives Rs. 2,000 and the third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr J D Scott's ch e m Amplify 8st 13lbs...Ames 1
Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal (5 years 7st 7lbs .... Southall 2
Colonel J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton (aged) 7st 11lbs .... Evans 3

Also ran:—Tubal Cain, 9st, 9lbs, Foster; Pure Gold, 9-2, Robinson; Hoop Iron, 8-11, Elliott Rapid Pilgrim, 8-6, Morrison; Spooner Hart's Rifleman, 7-12, Firth; Salute Marquis, 7-6, Hoyt; Misty 7-4' Herroo; Jim Gosper 6-13, Russell; Sweet Sound, 6-8, Kamad.

The large field went off to a level start. All remained well together till the mile post where Amplify romped ahead, Trenton being close up and Loyal third, Pure Gold lying last. This order was maintained to the straight, where Loyal and Trenton exchanged places. Down the straight Amplify still led and finished off winner by a length and a quarter from Loyal, Trenton being third. A neck separated second and third. Time—1min, 51 secs.

Betting—4 to 1 against Loyal, 5 to 1 Pure gold, 6 to 1 Amplify, Sweet Sound and Rapid Pilgrim, 10 to 1 Trenton, 12 to 1 Tubal Cane and Rifleman 20 to 1 Misty and Jim Gosper, and 30 to 1 the remainder.

The Bombay Derby.—Rs 3,500, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third Rs 300. For Arabs. W. A reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March 1902, of a race value Rs 900 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, 3lbs; of Rs 8,000, 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14hands and under, as per General Conditions. Maidens 5lbs. Distance—1 mile and 4 furlongs.

Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h
Mooreed aged 7st 9lbs ....Hoyt 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st 4lbs
Robinson 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h
Hyderi (aged) 9st 0lbs.............................Foster 3

Also ran:—Marquis II, 8st. 11 lbs., Penton; Precious, 8-11, Oomerkhan; Naranjee, 8-10 Heroo; Faithful, 8-4, C. B. Mahomed; Adonis, 8-2, Melsom; Skylark, 7-9, Southall; Eed, 7-9, Kamad; Jaooza, 7-6, Morrison.

Long distance race. The field started in front of the Grand Stand all in a bunch, and kept well together till the half-mile where Skylark advanced and did the running till the three-furlongs where it made room for Arabistan. On the straight Mooreed shot out and won from Arabistan by two good lengths, Hyderi coming home third. A neck between second and third. Time—2 min. 54 2-5 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Naranjee, 5 to 1 against Arabistan, 7 to 1 Marquis and Adonis, 8 to 1 Hyderi and Mooreed; any odds the remainder.

The Imperial Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300. A High Weight handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr W H Bass's br e m Filbert 7st 10lbs ......Hoyt 1
Mr Kelsos b aus m Russley-Rose, 9st 13lbs...Heroo 2
Mr J D Scotts b sth af h Pat C 8st 8lbs ......Ames 3

Also ran:—Veera, 9 st. 4 lbs. Melsom; Olga. 7-12, Southall; La France 7-2 Bennet; Blackthorn 7-12, Russell.

An excellent start. All remained in a bunch till the three-furlong post where Russley Rose broke through, Filbert and Pat C being together, a length behind. Near home Filbert spurted and won by a length, Russley Rose being second and Pat C. third. Half a length separated second and third. Time—1 min. 15 4-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Russley Rose, 3 to 1 Veera and Pat C. 5 to 1 Filbert, 10 to 1 La France, and 20 to 1 the others.

The Melton Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1904 and which are the property of or which have been bought from the importers. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I (Landing allowance clause does not apply). The Winner of the New Stakes, 1905, to carry a penalty of 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's ch a h
Tachreet, 8st 6lbs ....Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's b a h Thunderstorm, 7st 5lbs ...Heroo 2
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and A M Ameers
ch a h Arab Lord, 8st 6lbs ....Foster 3

Also ran:—Practical, 8st. 12 lbs., Bowker; Senior, 8-12, Melsom; Salvador, 8-9, Southall; Spectator, 8-6, Ames; Dervish, 8-6, Elliott; Mardin, 8-6, C. B. Mahomed; Speedwell, 8-3, Oomerkhan; Fateh Singh, 8-0, Kanai; Wait-a-while 8-0 Barrett; Muslim, 8-0, Kamad; Girgistan, 8-0, Russell; Shirgat, 8-0, Robinson; Sir Robert, 7-8, Etul; Plassey, 6-13, Morrison.

Thunderstorm was the quickest to leave the barrier, but he was soon collared by Arab Lord. Tachreet being closed behind. On passing the curve Tachreet shot out from the outer rails and finished off winner from Thunderstorm by a length, Arab Lord being third. Three-quarters of a length divided second and third horse.

Betting—2 to 1 against Tachreet, 3 to 1 Thunderstorm, 6 to 1 Arab Lord, 12 to 1 Plassey, 20 to 1 Mardin, and Salvador, 30 to 1 Girgistan, 50 to 1 the remainder.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held in the hall of Anjuman's High School, Hornby Road, on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, presiding. The annual report which was read by Mr. Talebali Najm, Assistant Secretary, stated that during the year there were in all 571 boys in the schools managed by the Anjuman. Out of the nine students sent to the matriculation examination, six passed. Government made a grant of Rs. 7,355 towards the building of the hostel, the trust-deed of which was about to be executed. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Anjuman funds. The subscription to the Hedjaj Railway fund amounted to Rs. 32,642, of which Rs. 16,240 remained to be recovered. A cheque for Rs. 1,000 was sent to Constantinople. Mr. Mahomed Hussain Muckba had agreed to pay Rs. 300 a year to the Anjuman, to be devoted to defraying expenses for importing religious instruction to the boys attending the schools. At the end of the year there were 126 members of the Anjuman as against 111 in the previous year.

The report was adopted. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji and Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim were elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Anjuman for the current year. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahid were appointed Honorary Treasurers for the Madresa and the Anjuman. Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin and Faiz Budrudin Tyabji were elected honorary Secretaries for the current year. A new managing Committee were appointed and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Committee for the good work they had done during the year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW 1905.

To be held on the Marine Line Maiden:—

FIRST DAY.—Tuesday 21st February.

Ring No 1
3 0 p m Class 16—Arab Country-bred Polo Ponies
3 35 p m Class 17—Polo Ponies other than Arab and CB's
3 50 p m Special Prize for best Polo Pony on the show
4 0 p m Class 7—English and Colonial Hunters 14 2 and under.

Ring No 2
3 0 p m Class 4—English and Colonial Body Guard horses
3 10 p m Class 8—Volunteer Light Horse chargers
3 20 p m Class 1—English and Colonial chargerr
3 45 p m Class 18—Ladies Hacks Arabs and CB's
4 0 p m Class 14—Ladies Hacks over 14-2 than Arabs and CB's

Arena
4 15 p m Class 31—Pony Jumping
4 45 p m Class 21—Single Harness over 14 2 other than Arabs and CB's
5 0 p m Class 20—Single Harness Arabs and CB
5 15 p m Class 27—Tandems
5 30 p m Class 28—Best complete turn out
5 45 p m Class 22—Single Harness 14 2 and under other than A and CB

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, 22nd February
7 30 a m Class 31—Driving Competition Single Harness
8 0 a m Class 32—Ladies Driving Competition
8 15 a m Class 30—Driving Competition Tandem
8 30 a m Class 29—Driving Competition Pairs

THIRD DAY—Thursday, 23rd February

Ring No 1
7 30 a m Class 42—Best new Importation English and Colonial
7 45 a m Class 19—Ponies suitable for Polo other than Arabs and CB's
8 0 a m Class 18—Arabs and Country Breds suitable for Polo
8 15 a m Class 41—Best country bred
8 30 a m Class 33—Brood mares Arabs and CB's

Ring No 2
7 30 a m Class 36—Arabs stallions over 14 hands
7 45 a m Class 37—Arab stallions 14 hands and under
8 0 a m Class 35—English and Colonial Stallions
8 15 a m Class 39—Brood Mares over 14 2 English and Colonial.
8 30 a m Class 40—Brood Mares under 14 2 English and Colonial.

THIRD DAY.—Afternoon

Ring No 1
3 0 p m Class 10—English and Colonial Hunters 14 2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds
3 20 p m Class 8—Arab and C B Hunters
3 10 p m Class 11—Arab and C B Hunters regularly hunted with The Bombay Hounds.
3 50 p m Class 9—English and Colonial Hunters over 14 2 regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4 5 p m Special Prize for best Hunter in the Show

Ring No 2
3 0 p m Class 6—English and Colonial Hunters
3 40 p m Class 15—Ladies Horses 14 2 and under other than Arabs and CB's
4 0 p m Class 12—Best Hack 14 2 and under property of owner of one horse

Arena
4 15 p m Class 33—Horse Jumping
5 0 p m Class 28—Arab and Country Bred Pairs
5 10 p m Class 24—Pairs over 14 2 other than Arabs and CB's
5 20 p m Class 25—Pairs 14 2 and under other than Arabs and CB's
5 40 p m Parade of Prize Winners
6 0 p m Distribution of Prizes

ALLISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.
Executive Committee Bombay Horse Show
Offices, C D C H B Forbes and Co. Bombay.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay

THE FINE ARTS IN BOMBAY.

A SEVERE CRITICISM.

"Indo-Cosmos" writes in the "Pioneer":—Madras has often been dubbed the "Benighted Presidency," but I think wrongly so. If it ever deserved this opprobrious epithet, it has out-lived it long ago. The sceptre of ineptitude has long since past over to the "kingdom of Bombay," and we its willing subjects have for sometime now been sedulously cultivating all the necessary qualifications to maintain this distinguished position in the Empire of India. King Malapropos reigns supreme and we his loyal followers never tire in proving to the rest of the world that we are not as others, that all ordinary rules, social and official, and canons of art, and principles of industry, etc., can be applied in quite a different way from the usually accepted ideas on these subjects. It is easy to illustrate our procedure in all such matters; take for instance our late motor-car trials from Delhi to Bombay. What could be simpler? We made our own conditions, changed them as often as fancy suggested, and then let loose the cars. It did not matter in the least how they stood the journey, or what marks of merit or demerit they acquired on the way. We appointed a day for their arrival in Bombay and placidly awaited their debut. Prizes were then allotted on the good old patriarchal principles that the first shall be last and to him that hath more shall be given. It was, of course, all beyond ordinary mundane comprehension—but what of that? The public were disappointed, and car owners universally astonished and dissatisfied; but such trifles cannot be seriously considered against the fact that we had succeeded in doing something quite unique, and contrary to everybody's expectations. Is not this sufficient distinction for all who enjoy the inestimable privilege of having a habitate in this glorious kingdom of topsyturvydom?

Take another shining instance of our beautiful uncertainty in all things appertaining to Bombay. We are all now in the throes of tremulous excitement over our local Fine Arts Society's Exhibition. It is quite unique, and other decadent Presidencies need not waste their efforts in trying to imitate us. It simply can't be done; we are too far ahead of anywhere to be easily overtaken in the methods of how not to do things. Other towns can only bow down silent in admiration and wonderingly ask, what next, o ye gods? This great exhibition has, I must tell you, been organised under the auspices of our only "School of Arts": and it is quite understood by all who have any commonsense that anybody unconnected with this famous school has no right to ever imagine that he knows an iota about art either pictorial or applied. We conveniehtly ignore the fact that Europe and America have recognised several distinct schools of painting,—all said to be good in their way, and all producing great master-pieces. We have formulated certain original ideas of our own, and there now remain in all our minds the fixed conviction that there is only one possible way of painting any picture, and that way is the way of our local School of Arts; and woe betide those who have other thoughts, or venture to show any individuality. Such independence is counted as rank heresy, and is always suppressed with a brutal frankness that leaves no room for doubt as to the style we are ordered to admire Ego aut nullus, is the principle we have to live up to and those who do not humbly acknowledge the beauty of this motto, are simply wasting their sweetness in the desert air in exhibiting in our select show. Though their pictures may be considered master-pieces in the famous galleries of Europe, that does not in any way prove that they are good enough for Bombay. There are now and then some foolish people who fondly imagine that because they have studied under the great exponents of art in England and the continent they are "ipso facto" qualified to exhibit here! Not at all, such delusions must be cast aside before any of their pictures can enter the sacred portals of our distinguished institution. Such people are, of course, disappointed, and sometimes have the temerity to prove that things are not what they seem in our limited horizon. But what folly! What aberration of intellect! Can they really imagine that our art judges can ever be wrong in their awards? Banish all such heresy. The King can do no wrong; and our art judges are of the same opinion about themselves, and the sooner the rest of the world is converted to this simple belief, the better for the future of art.

We do not offer prizes for the usually recognised competitions in art. For instance we don't say we will give an award for the best portrait, or best landscape or the best anything. We are more catholic in our tastes—we generalise, and encourage mixed art and we often strike out into something unexpected and original, as we have done this season, so as to maintain our best traditions of eccentricity in genius. We announce in conspicuous advertisements that prizes will be awarded for the following extremely artistic subjects:—(a) For the best picture in oil of the police raid on a betting club. (b) For the best picture depicting the sufferings of the famine stricken. (c) For the best picture in oil-colours, either by a lady or gentleman, giving the correct and exact idea of exterminating animals in slaughter houses. It is obvious to the meanest intelligence that such transcendental ideals must be productive of the highest art and when executed according to the canons laid down by our worthy School of Arts, the resultant picture of, say, a slaughter house by a lady must be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever to the really cultivated and refined in this seat of Western civilisation. As I have said before, we are not as others: we are if anything superior, and beyond criticism. We don't open our exhibition with any ceremony on the first day, we just announce that the place is open, and all and sundry may walk in. No judging is done before hand, and therefore no awards are published. The public can judge for themselves, but should they pronounce in favour of any picture, that particular exhibit must be "bad art," as they are too uneducated to understand, and it is only the School of Arts that is capable of deciding what is "good art" in Bombay. It is clear, therefore, that we do not judge the merits of our exhibits in the usual so-called fair conditions tolerated in more backward and vulgar exhibitions in other parts of India. We do not appoint half a dozen or so select and reliable exponents of art to do our judging. This would be too commonplace. Have we not one well-known School of Arts to fulfil this honourable task for us? Are not two or three of its admirers sufficient in all conscience to give a Bombay verdict on any kind of art? If the worst comes to the worst we just place the numbers of the pictures in a bag and draw lots. It is simplicity itself; though some few who thought they could paint are disappointed, the great public are mirthfully surprised and astonished at the novel results. After all what would true art be without novelty? There are many other occult ways of judging merit—but it is dangerous to speculate how anything is done in Bombay. There are some dullwitted among us who visit the exhibition and stupidly wonder on what principles the prizes have been decided this year? They ask vaguely why the Gold Medal has not been awarded at all, and why the best pictures have not been even commended? They even venture to ask whether the unmentioned pictures, even those who have won expert approval, are all henceforth to be considered "bad art"? Why, of course, have we not the hall mark of the great School of Arts to guide us? Its decisions must be right, and further argument is profitless and absurd. Fancy anybody setting himself against our local school as an expert in art! It is only necessary to mention it, to show how unspeakable and unthinkable such an individual must be.

I started originally with the good intention of giving the readers of the "Pioneer" a fair and impartial criticism on the most notable pictures in our exhibition, and there are some really good works quite up to continental standards, but since the awards have lately been announced all my preconceived notions of art have been hopelessly shattered. I almost feel now that I have never studied painting nor ever seen any of the great master-pieces of Europe. I must, therefore, in my bewildered state refrain from venturing on any opinions and leave the difficult task to some one more advanced in the local conceptions of "good art." In conclusion, however, I may add a word of advice to ambitious artists in other parts of India. They must either unlearn all they have learnt before, and conform to Bombay ideas of art, or just keep away. There is no room for two suns to shine here. They must come as humble satellites, or for ever remain eclipsed in outer darkness. Remember, Bombay is a "Kingdom" and that it only retains one Art Laureate at a time. "Verb. Sap."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should not have considered it necessary to notice the chaotic strictures of the "Pioneer's" correspondent signing himself "Indo-Cosmos," but for the fact that by appearing in the columns of your valuable and widely circulated paper they attain an importance to which intrinsically, they have no claim. Neither should I insult the intelligence of the many Exhibitors from Northern India, who annually send their works to Bombay, by exposing the mixture of distorted fact and baseless assertion in which this article abounds, for with the prospectus of the Bombay Art Society in their hands they can easily detect these blemishes for themselves; but as there may be some painters who are unaware of the excellent services done by the Society for nineteen years, to encourage Art in the Western Presidency, I venture to ask you to kindly afford me space in your columns, to correct the unfavourable impression these misstatements might convey, were they allowed to remain uncontradicted.

It is firstly declared that the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition has been organized under the auspices of our only School of Arts. This is not the case, the Exhibition having been entirely organized by the Committee elected by the Members of the Society at their annual meeting. It is held in the rooms of the School of Art only until a more suitable gallery is available, as it will shortly be, when the proposed Government Museum and the Picture Gallery are erected. The Principal and Vice-Principal of the School of Art are respectively Vice-President, and Honorary Secretary of the Society, but they have only consented to occupy these positions, because it has been impossible to find any other members of the Committee who are willing to give the time and attention required for the work; but at every exhibition Hanging and Judging Committees, have been elected by the General Committee to arange the pictures and award the Prizes.

Regarding the subjects of these Prizes your correspondent implies that they differ absolutely from these for which awards are given at Simla or Madras and quotes as typical, two subjects for which prizes are offered by private donors. In reference to these, I may say that the Society has no more control over the taste of such individual members in deciding the subjects of their awards, than the correspondent apparently has over his propensity to wander from the path of strict veracity. In reference to the other Prizes, I beg to send you a full list, but will not encroach upon your space by giving it in detail here, only mentioning that a Gold Medal is offered for the best work in the Exhibition, and that Silver ones are offered for the best work in the following media, Oil and Water-colour, Black and White, and Photography. There are two Prizes for landscape, two for street scenes, and two for architectural subjects, and one for animal painting, all of which are open to members of every community, while there are a considerable number of prizes which can only be competed for by Natives of India, and an increasing number for the applied Arts. I have already shown that there is no truth in the statement that! "We do not appoint half a dozen or so select and reliable exponents of Art to do our judging," for these are precisely the persons who are appointed, and the statement that "no judging is done beforehand" rests upon the same fragile but characteristic basis. The announcement of the awards was delayed this year for the reason that one of the "reliable exponents of Art" whom it is stated we do not consult, was called away from Bombay and a disputed point regarding the Gold Medal awaited his return for settlement.

The Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. Jopling-Rowe, the well known English painter, whose works formed an attractive feature of this year's Exhibition, but it was discovered that this award was contrary to one of the rules of the Society that Prizes can only be awarded "for works executed in India, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, or stations on the Persian Gulf." As the few other pictures which approached the standard of these works, had already received prizes, it was decided, and rightly I think, to withold the Gold Medal for the present year.

The Society is charged with "conveniently" ignoring"—whatever that adjective may imply "the fact that Europe and America have recognized schools of painting." With regard to America we are in the excellent company of the rest of the world, for no distinct school of American painting exists, but how far from the truth this statement, is, as applying to Europe, may be judged by the fact that not only are the whole of the works exhibited by the amateurs, based upon the practice and convention of the West, but that eight pictures by Mrs. Jopling-Rowe came direct from England, and in addition we exhibited copies of the works of European masters, so little known to your correspondent, as Turner, Constable, Fred Walker, Landseer and Poussin.

It would weary your readers, and be an unnecessary waste of your valuable space, were I to contradict every erroneous statement made by the correspondent, for it would mean the exposure of nearly every word referring to facts, except perhaps the confession he makes of being "dull witted," which it is charitable to assume is the cause of his distorted view of what is really happening around him. With opinions based upon such unstable premises, it is needless to deal. Their value can be safely left to the judgment of your readers.—Yours, &c.,

CECIL L. BURNS,
Vice-President of the Bombay Art Society.

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire broke out in the mills belonging to Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, at Tardeo Road, on Saturday evening and, as a result, cotton of the value of about Rs. 35,000 was damaged. It appears that the mills were working during the day and were about to be closed in the evening when the operatives in the mixing room, which is situated on the first floor of block No C 3, raised an alarm of fire in their department. The Mill Manager, Mr. W. Tyson, and the staff at once repaired to the spot and seeing a large quantity of loose cotton in flames, brought the mill fire-appliances into requisition. The Municipal fire brigade stations were communicated with, and the engines from Gowalia Tank, Baboola Tank, Fort and Byculla arrived on the scene. The fire had in the meantime extended to the cotton bales stocked in a corner of the room, and in fact the whole room was in flames when the Municipal engines began their attack. The fire brigade worked their engines vigorously and with a copious supply of water, succeeded in bringing the fire under control in an hour. The fire was completely extinguished by 8 o'clock. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to friction caused by some hard substance getting into bevel wheel. A large quantity of hoop irons and cotton waste were also damaged by the fire. The goods were fully insured with the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT MALWAN.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

It rarely happens that a prize ceremony of a Taluka Girl School has the good fortune to be presided over by a Commissioner of a Division of the Presidency. Such was the case, however, writes a correspondent, with the Malwan Girl School. Mr. Drew, Commissioner, S. D., who has been here for the last four or five days, in the course of his official tour, attended the ceremony together with his wife, the distribution of prizes being performed by Mrs. Drew. The school was nicely decorated for the occasion and the gathering was large one. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the Report of the working of the school, since it was opened At present the number of girls on attendance rolls is about 150. Recitations in prose and verse were given by the scholars to the great enjoyment of the meeting. When the prizes had been presented by Mrs. Drew, the President remarked that he was very happy to visit the school after a period of ten years during which time the institution had progressed very satisfactorily. He hoped that in the near future, the school would teach seven standards in the place of the present five. Mr. and Mrs. Drew were then garlanded, and after the distribution of "attar, pan supari etc." and the singing of the National Anthem in chorus, the proceedings were brought to a close.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would any of your well-informed readers state where a list of "Unclaimed Funds" can be seen?—Yours, &c.

SURVIVOR.

Reports from Seistan show that in the Boundary Commission camp extreme cold has been experienced, 28 degrees of frost being registered, with frequent blizzards. Towards the end of January not only the shallow lakes were frozen, but the rivers also, in spite of their rapid currents. Such a thing is very exceptional.

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Policies issued (Net)..........5,613 for £1,790,063
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EDUCATION IN RAJGARH STATE.

OPENING OF THE BENAH HIGH SCHOOL.

MAJOR J. MANNERS SMITH, V. C., C. I. E., Political Agent, Bhopal, and Captain J. W. Grant, Residency Surgeon, Bhopal, arrived at Rajgarh on the morning of the 31st ultimo, writes a Rajgarh State correspondent. They were as usual received in State by H. H. the Raja of Rajgarh. Official visits and return visits were paid during the day with the usual ceremonies and firing of salutes.

In the evening the Political Agent and the Residency Surgeon paid a visit to the Central Jail, which has just been completed, and they were highly pleased to find that the building was well designed, substantially constructed and made complete so as to meet all requirements in connection with the Central Jail.

On the 1st of February, the day fixed for the opening ceremony of the Benah High School, the whole population of Rajgarh was out in gala dresses, and took their seats in and about the School according to their position. The Political Agent and the Residency Surgeon arrived at the School at 11 a. m. The were conducted by H. H. the Raja Sahib to the shamiana that was pitched for the occasion.

After a short conversation, H. H. the Raja Sahib asked his Dewan, Lala Bisheshur Nath, to read for him the speech which he intended to deliver, but which owing to a sore throat he could not do himself. The Dewan then rose and delivered the speech as follows:—

Major Manners Smith, Captain Grant, and gentlemen, I regret to say that owing to ill-health, H. H. the Raja Sahib has been obliged to assign to me the pleasant task of thanking you most heartily for the trouble you have taken to come to Rajgarh, to perform the opening ceremony of the Benah High School which has just been completed. How absolutely necessary education is for the advancement, well-being and improvement of individuals, it is needless to dwell upon, but how sadly it was neglected to the past, I am obliged to mention. Although an elementary Hindi School was started here over 15 years ago, no interest was taken in it. The necessity of a building or of the proper staff of teachers for it was never recognized or even thought of, so the subjects of the State had to remain very backward. A little over two years ago i.e. in August 1902, when the Government of India was pleased to recognize my claim and install me, as the Chief of this State, I expressed my views on the subject of the absolute necessity of providing public institutions such as school, dispensary, musafurkhana &c., and at once took them in hand. The dispensary was completed and opened last year, and I am glad to say, that the school building is now ready for occupation. While the school building was in progress, I allowed no time to be lost in strengthening the staff of teachers, and ordering English and Urdu to be introduced in addition to Hindi in the Primary School, referred to above, in order that the recognized curriculum for a preparatory school of the Allahabad University may be introduced as soon as possible, and the result has been that we have now 154 students of which 29 read English, 23 Urdu and the rest Hindi. I have arranged to provide a boarding house for the sons of Jagirdars and Thakurs of the State that have already commenced and are expected to join this school. Arrangements have also been made for the physical training of the students by providing a teacher in the person of Suba Pahalwan and by alloting a proper space for gymnastics. The object is that this institution should raise generally the standard of knowledge and the physical fitness of the pupils according to their bent of mind and taste, so as to increase their chances of success in life, and also to fit them, as far as possible, for employment in the Durbar Service, and I have no doubt that under the guidance of my Dewan, not only this object will be gained but that this school will in time serve as a tributary or preparatory school for the Mayo College at Ajmere, or the Daly College at Indore. I cannot omit to mention the interest taken by my Dewan Lala Bisheshur Nath, under whose direction this commodious building was designed and completed by my able Engineer Babu Bakhtawar Lal at the comparatively small cost of Rs. 15,000 only. The foundation stone of this building was laid last year, by my friend Major Impey, under whose suggestion it was called by my name, and I consider myself and this school lucky to have the honour of your consenting to perform the opening ceremony, which I beg you will now kindly perform.

The Political Agent then in reply delivered the following speech:—Your Highness and Gentleman, before complying with his Highness' request that I should perform the opening ceremony of the Bane High School, I desire to thank his Highness for the kind welcome, he has given me and to express the pleasure which I feel at being here, to-day. In the course of his remarks at the opening of the hospital, just a year ago, when he also laid the foundation of this building, my friend, Major Impey dwelt upon the many reforms in the administration of the Rajgarh State, which had been introduced by his Highness, and urged him at the same time not to be weary of well doing. I am sure that if he were still here, he would be amply satisfied at the steady progress which is being maintained and would be the first to congratulate his Highness on the wise and liberal way, funds are being expended in Public Works. The new jail, if I may mention a public institution of such a very different character from the one in honour of which we are assembled to-day, which has also just been completed is a case in point, while the musafurkhana just across the road is still another instance of many which might be enumerated. As regards the School it is highly gratifying to know that not only has the building itself been brought to completion with commendable promptness, but that, while it has been building, a staff of teachers has been organized and the number of pupils has already been raised to over 150. His Highness' forethought in providing a boarding house to enable the sons of Jajirdars and Thakurs to live here and to take advantage of the school, and also in arranging for this physical as well as the mental training of the pupils are further proofs of the real interests which he is taking in the institution. I beg leave to congratulate his Highness on the successful completion of his project, and in declaring the Bane High School now open, to express my firm hope that it will not only completely fulfil the object for which it has been founded but also always prove a credit to the high and honourable name it bears.

A silver key was then handed over by the Dewan by which the door of the School was opened by the Political Agent, who then went round the rooms and was very much pleased to find the building very commodious and suitably furnished.

The proceedings were closed by the distribution of sweets among the children and students of the School.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

THE task of organising the new Department of Commerce and Industry, together with the Railway Board which is attached to it, is no light one. Mr. Hewett was appointed Member several weeks ago and he was given an Under-Secretary almost at once, but it was only last week that a Secretary was found in the person of Mr. W. L. Harvey, a Bombay Civilian. The Secretariat has thus been slowly formed and the office establishment has yet to be completed. Meanwhile the Financial Department still figures in the "Gazette of India" as the "Finance and Commerce Department," though the official existence of the "Department of Commerce and Industry" is fully recognised. The latter is now engaged in taking over from various other Departments the work which will fall to it under the reorganisation scheme. We gave a list some time ago of the subjects with which it would concern itself, and it is not necessary to reproduce this now; but it may be mentioned that it takes over Postal and Statistical affairs from the Financial Department, Telegraphs from the Public Works, and commercial matters of all kinds from the Home and Revenue Departments. The changes involved are very considerable, especially as the Railway Board is also organising its establishment—a small one, it is true, but one that has to be picked from the Public Works Department staff. The latter is undergoing a process which may almost be described as disintegration. The sections which have dealt with Irrigation, Roads and Buildings pass to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture; the Railway Branch, or whatever may be left of it, will be absorbed by the Railway Board. There will be no Public Works Member of Council (this change having been provided for by Parliamentary legislation last year), and consequently no Public Works Secretariat as a single and distinct body. The separation of the present Home and Revenue Departments, each being given its own Member of Council, is part and parcel of the scheme of reorganisation. The Member for Revenue and Agriculture (Sir Denzil Ibbetson) will have to control not only the work which the present "R. and A." Department is responsible for, but also that connected with Irrigation Roads and Buildings. The Home Member (Sir A. Arundel) will have in his charge subjects which are strictly scheduled as pertaining to the Home Department, among which are Justice, Police, Jails, Sanitation, Education, Civil and Ecclesiastical Services, etc. The net result will be that the four Civilian Members of Council will have their duties clearly defined the departmental circles being known as Home; Revenue and Agriculture; Finance; Commerce and Industry. The Legislative and the Military Departments will each have its expert as member-in-charge the Viceroy will hold the Foreign Office portfolio as always; and the Commander-in-Chief will enjoy the customary position of the solitary Extraordinary Member.—"Pioneer."

A MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

THE DYE TRADE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, heard the suit filed by Dr. Leo Gans and others carrying on business under the style and firm of Leopold Casella and Co. in Germany, and in Bombay through their agent, Mr. Ernest Augustus Goll, against the Actien Gesellschaft Fur Aniline Fabrikation, which carried on business in Bombay, by their agent Mr. W. Menke, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be restrained by an injunction from selling certain dyes bearing labels resembling those used by the plaintiffs, &c. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirpatrick and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, were for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they were large importers into India of aniline dyes, and among other dyes so imported by them was a black dye called Sultan Black, which had acquired a high reputation and commanded a ready sale in India. The black dye was very well-known by a peculiar label or ticket, which the plaintiffs affixed on the outside of each tin of the dye. This label or ticket was the plaintiffs' trademark and denoted their goods. The label was of a unique character and the colours thereon, where of a peculiar arrangements, quite unlike any other ticket in the dye trade. At the top of the ticket was a crescent moon and some stars. There were no words, letters or figures upon it, which was quite unusual on tickets used as trademarks on dyes. The plaintiffs discovered in the month of October or November, 1903 that the defendants were importing into India tins of black dye on which they affixed a label or ticket, which, the plaintiffs said, had been imitated from their label. The plaintiffs stated further that the defendants had adopted for their label, the very peculiar arrangement of colouring which was on plaintiffs' label so that, at a short distance, the general effect of the two labels was identical. In place of the crescent moon, the defendants placed near the top of their label, a bird alleged by the defendants to be a stork with its wings outspread in a way to resemble a crescent. The defendants had also used no letters, words, or figures on their label. The plaintiffs had also another well-known trade-mark which they chiefly put upon magenta dyes. The same consisted of a label, the principal feature of which was that the principal figure was represented within a segment of a circle, the figure being that of a fairy on horseback. It was well known among the natives as the "Ghora-pari chap." On the other side of the box on which the label was affixed the plaintiffs put a blue ticket with B B B B B printed thereon, and the goods of the plaintiffs having the two tickets on them were known as the 5 B "Ghora-pari chap," goods. These goods were very largely bought at Madura and other parts of India. The defendants had also recently been importing into India, and more especially into Madura, where the plaintiffs' goods commanded the market, magenta dyes in tins on which was affixed, on one side, a ticket designedly got up so as to imitate the plaintiffs' Ghora-pari label and on the other side a bluish label with B B B B B, made in Germany, printed thereon. The defendants' imitation of the plaintiffs' ticket was that of a fairy on a horse which was being attacked, by an animal, and the figure was placed within the segment of a circle so as to imitate the appearance of the plaintiffs' ticket, and the bluish ticket with the B B B B B on it was put by the defendants on their tins so as to imitate the bluish ticket of the plaintiffs with the same letters thereon. The plaintiffs said that the defendants ought to be restrained by injunction from importing into India any tins of dyes on which were affixed the labels complained of, because the use of such labels or tickets was calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' goods, and would enable the defendants and others to pass off their goods as the goods of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from importing into India or selling any tins of dyes on which were or was affixed the labels or tickets complained of; that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up all such labels and tickets in their possession, power or control in order that the same might be destroyed or defaced; that the defendants might be ordered to account for all profits made by them by the sale of all tins of dyes bearing the labels complained of, and that the amount thereof might be paid to the plaintiffs; &c.

The defendants, in their written statement, did not admit plaintiffs' statements as to their own trademark, and put them to strict proof thereof. They denied having imported into India, tins of black dye bearing a label or ticket imitated from plaintiffs' label. They also denied that their label had been designedly got up to imitate the plaintiffs' label with the intention of enabling the defendants' goods to be passed off as the plaintiffs' goods, or that it was at all an imitation thereof as alleged. The defendants said that their label was registered as their trademark in Germany on the 16th March, 1895, as appeared from the German Official Trade Mark Register for 1895, and had been used by defendants on tins of dyes for many years, and long prior to the use by the plaintiffs of their label. Defendants also put the plaintiffs to a strict proof as to their trademark regarding tins of magenta dyes. Defendants denied that they had imported into India, magenta dyes in tins with a ticket affixed on one side designedly got up so as to imitate the plaintiffs' "Ghora-pari" label. They also denied that their label was an imitation of the plaintiffs' "Ghora-pari" label. Defendants had used the same design as that on tins of magenta dyes for the last four years, and this design was duly registered by them in Germany on the 27th April, 1897, as appeared from the German Official Trade Mark Journal for 1897. Defendants said that the design of a rider on horse-back was in common use as a trademark for anilyne dyes in this country, and such design was used amongst others for magenta dyes. As to the label on the other side of the tin which the plaintiffs inaccurately described as "bluish," but which was really green, the defendants said that such a ticket with a number of B's stamped upon it (and the words "made in Germany" printed thereon) was common to the trade and was usually fixed on half pound tins of magenta dye. Defendants had used such tickets for several years. The precise number of B's was of no importance or significance. By their letter to the plaintiffs, dated 11th November, 1903, defendants offered to discontinue the use of five B's on their ticket and to use instead of it a ticket bearing nine Bs. or twelve Bs. stamped on it, which they had already in the market. Defendants denied that the use by them of the labels or tickets complained of was calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' goods or would enable the defendants and others to pass off the defendants' goods as the goods of the plaintiffs. Defendants submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief prayed, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the letters of Mr. Ghamat, Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee's conclusion that Mr. Ghamat makes a gratuitous attack on the legal profession is evidently a correct one. If it is not, why does not Mr. Ghamat make a straight reply to Mr. Shapoorjee's plain and short question:—"What is it that makes him (Mr. Ghamat) say 'to my mind too many lawyers of any description in a country are a source of menace, if anything &c. All that is wanted is to save the legal profession from falling into discredit and disgrace?'"

Will Mr. Ghamat tell us plainly and briefly what is it in the legal profession that has alarmed him? There is, I think, no graceful retreat for Mr. Ghamat from the position he has unfortunately, and perhaps unwittingly, taken up, namely, that the legal profession being overcrowded, its practitioners will be reduced in circumstances and will consequently be dishonest, and hence will be "a source of menace, if anything, and will fall into discredit and disgrace." This is the true gist of what Mr. Ghamat has said in his first letter. However, let Mr. Ghamat speak out what is the wrong and weak point in the legal profession that frets or frightens him? Overcrowding in itself could surely be no source of menace, nor bring about discredit and disgrace. Does he not mean to say that the overcrowding results or shall certainly result in dishonesty, and hence there is the danger of the profession falling into discredit and disgrace? If he does not mean this, he means nothing else—Yours, &c.,

D. H.

LAFFAN'S correspondent at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, states that the counsel for the Farmers' Condensing Company, which combines many dairies, announces that if his Company is not annoyed by petty obstructionists and lawsuits it will construct several hundred miles of pipe lines from various centres of the milk industry to New York. Through the pipes milk will be forced by a method similar to that employed in pumping oil from the West.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana for the half-year ending 31st December to be submitted to the general meeting to be held on the 27th inst. states the total number of Members of the Gymkhana is 2,231, of whom 445 were resident on 31st December 1904. 65 new Members were elected during the half-year. and 28 resigned. 53 temporary Members were elected during the half-year.

The following changes have taken place during the half-year:—Messrs. A. C. Rumboll and H. Cheetham accepted the invitation of the Managing Committee to be Members of the Ballotting Committee, vice Messrs. R. F. R. Cooke and R. Kidd resigned. During the past half-year there have been two General Meetings in connection with a proposal for a new Pavilion and the matter is still under the consideration of the Committee. The Subscription has also been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month and the Entrance Fee from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

Cricket.—During the past season Cricket was well supported by Members and the Gymkhana was therefore able to regularly put two teams into the field. On the whole the season was a satisfactory one as both teams were able to win more matches than they lost. The interest still continues and matches have so far been played nearly every Saturday. With the departure of old players new ones have come forward and some of these give promise of being of great assistance to the Gymkhana next season.

Polo—As usual during the cold season Polo owing to short evenings practically ceases; until the middle of November it was well supported.

Racquets.—The Court was well attended during the six months under report, the average number of players being 22.

Lawn Tennis—Owing to the light monsoon more Tennis than usual has been played during the past half-year. Probably for the same reason, the Courts which had nearly all been relaid, have not settled down and have given a good deal of trouble, and though a lot of money has since been spent on them they are still far from satisfactory. It is to be hoped that constant rolling and watering during the next few months will result in some improvement, but if not, we shall have to put up with them as they are, as with the Tournament Season drawing near no further attempts of any drastic nature can be made to improve them before next rains.

Boats—The Boats have been well patronised during the past half-year, and are in good condition.

Golf—Towards the end of the monsoon our matches were played against Palli Hill and Poona. The result of the first was a draw, whilst the Bombay players won the second. The Course is being well patronised though, as usual at this time of year, the ground is very dry and is crumbling badly in places. There have also been the usual Circus tents to contend with. The result of the competitions so far is as follows:—The Golfers Cup Handicap won by Mr. A. L. S. Roberts, The MacDonald Cup won by Mr. C. M. Gray, The St. Andrew's Medal Scratch, won by Mr. C. M. Gray, The Calcutta Silver Medal Handicap won by Mr. P. J. Arnot. The Madras Silver Medal Handicap won by Mr. C. A. Russ.

Mounted Sports—As a whole were well attended throughout the season, and were quite successful. There was, however, a very serious falling off in the attendance and subscriptions at the final Meeting, and though there were plenty of competitors the lack of attendance has unfortunately caused a loss on the sports.

Rugby Football.—The Tournament was held in September and proved a great success. The Welsh Regiment again carried off the Cup after a good game with the Glosters in the final, with several new players just arrived, a good season is before us.

Association Football—A Team was entered for the Rovers Tournament, but did not succeed in winning the Cup. We look forward to a successful season.

Bowls—Have been very popular. There were 32 entries for the Challenge Cup, 1st Prize was won by Mr. E. E. Bryant 2nd Mr. R. A. Spence, 3rd Mr. C. H. Roberts. The lighting of the green has been much improved by the addition of a third lamp.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

THE final forest of the cotton crop of the season 1904-05 in Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Government) is as under:—

The revised final area under cotton is returned at 2,730,656 acres, or 101,815 acres more than that shown in the first forecast. The increase is due to further returns being received from Jagir areas and to rabi sowings subsequent to the submission of the first forecast.

The revised final area is made up of 2,003,375 acres of kharif and 727,311 acres of rabi, distributed between 2,241,942 acres of Government (Khalsa) territory and 488,744 acres of Jagir lands.

Compared with the revised figures of the previous year, the area of 1904-05 (1314 Fasli) represents an increase of 69,973 acres, or about 2 1-2 per cent. The average of the preceding five and ten years shown in the accompanying statement do not include Jagir areas and any comparison of the current year's figures with these averages is misleading. Taking, however the Khalsa figures only it is seen that the current year's area of 2,241,942 acres is higher than that of any previous year. The area had reached 1,738,379 acres in the year before famine, while in the famine year it fell to 1,292,329 acres. The area has risen year after year since the famine, till it has nearly doubled itself in six years. For easy reference, the figures of area referring to Khalsa territory only are quoted below:—

	Acres.
1904-05	2,241,942
1903-04	2,175,871
1902-03	2,114,099
1901-02	1,689,139
1900-01	1,698,833
1899-1900	1,292,329
1898-99	1,738,379
1897-98	1,653,669
1896-97	1,558,293
1895-96	1,492,768
1894-95	1,611,912
1893-94	1,456,283
1892-93	1,384,450

The outturn of the current year is estimated to be 28,1857 bales, against an actual yield last year of 275,203 bales, which gives the same proportionate increase as in area, namely, about 2 1-2 per cent. The prospects this year are better, and it is hoped that the estimate will be justified. In the case of last year, the actual yield as reported by district officers does not tally with the returns of the Customs Department. The latter figures work out as under:

	Bales.
Actually exported	195,603
Consumed in local mills	15,907
Five per cent for general local consumption	10,575
Total ...	282,085

SAILANA NOTES.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery is expected here to supervise the Camps of Exercise that are being carried out by the five Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, writes our Sailana correspondent.

His Highness the Raja Saheb went to Indore on the 15th instant, for a couple of days. The Honourable Mr. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, is expected to proceed to Hyderabad about the end of this month, to receive charge of his new appointment as Resident of the Nizam's territories.

A sad case of accidental drowning in a well occurred here, two days ago, the deceased being a member of a marriage party from Mandosar. He was a young man of about 25 years, and was a near relative of the bridegroom. The Kotwal's daughter was married, but the accident has cast a deep gloom over the whole marriage festivity.

Mr. L. P. Mehta, B. A., L.L. B., the Chief Judge, returned from Bhavnagar where he had gone on short leave.

The weather has improved a little since my last report. The cold is gradually subsiding and delightful warmth is supervening, though the sky gets a little cloudy at times. Sickness is very moderate. Vaccination is being performed vigorously by the Dispensary Vaccinator.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WANO OUTRAGE.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL HARMAN.

MAHSUDS DISARMED.

SOME further details are now available of the tragic murder at Wano of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Harman, D. S. O., Commandant of the Southern Waziristan Militia, at Wano. On the night of the 11th instant, four British officers, one of whom was Colonel Harman, sat in the Wano Mess-room at dinner, discussing the arrangements for a forthcoming duck shoot. Outside the bungalow, in the bitter cold, with the thermometer a long way below freezing point, a fanatical Mahsud sepoy of the Southern Waziristan Militia, with a loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, groped his way forward, intent on massacring the whole dinner party. Fortunately, the plan of the bungalow was unknown to the murderer, and this fact, as will presently be seen, coupled with the splendid bravery of Colonel Harman, when attacked, probably saved the lives of the three other officers. Entering the bungalow on the wrong side, the sepoy found himself in the "bottle khana," and perceiving his mistake, he rushed on through another chamber until he came to a glass door. Believing he was now at the entrance to the Mess-room, he thrust his bayonet through the glass pane to provide a clear line of fire, and prepared to shoot down all within. To his surprise he found that he had gone right through the bungalow to the verandah on the other side, which was the verandah he ought originally to have entered had he known the way. Retracing his steps, he proceeded this time to the right door, which previously he had passed without noticing it, but his blunder had already produced its effect. A mess servant, witnessing the proceeding and conscious of danger, rushed into the Mess-room, crying "Sipahi hai" (There's a sepoy here). Next moment the sepoy stood in the open doorway of the Mess-room with his rifle levelled at the dinner party, but, instead of finding the officers sitting at ease and unconcerned, as he had doubtless hoped, he saw four moving figures startled into action, and in the confusion of the moment, he seemed unable to make a choice of his target. Without a second's hesitation Colonel Harman who, like the three other officers, was quite unarmed, sprang at the intruder, and, so overwhelming was the charge that while not in the least afraid, the sepoy was borne back into the "bottle khana". At Colonel Harman's elbow was Captain W. C. T. G. G. Plant officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Corps, and immediately behind were the Political Agent and a Subaltern officer of the Royal Engineers.

BAYONETTED THROUGH THE HEART.

In the "bottle khana" the sepoy stood at a baylike a rat in a hole, with his rifle presented to the weaponless officers. Not in the least daunted, Colonel Harman rushed forward and as he did so the sepoy charged home with his bayonet, stabbing the gallant Colonel deeply in the chest. It was afterwards found that the steel had penetrated ten inches passing right through the heart, and it is a wonder that death was not absolutely instantaneous. Colonel Harman fell senseless to the ground and Captain Plant, ignoring the dripping bayonet that was presented to him, threw himself upon the sepoy. The latter made a savage lunge which happily went wide, and Captain Plant was then able to grapple with the fanatic. Both men came to the ground and a third officer, rushing forward to the rescue, was able to grip the sepoy by the throat. Captain Plant's first object was to get possession of the rifle, which was loaded, but so tenacious was the murderer's hold that it was not until the Political Officer had joined in the fray and prised the wretched man's fingers open that the weapon could be secured. By this time Colonel Harman, who lay in a senseless heap where he had first fallen, raised his head and pathetically asked it anybody was hurt. The three officers stoutly replied, "No Colonel." The Colonel after a moment said, "No. You know, I fancy I am a little hurt myself," and, dragging himself into the Mess-room he fell back stone dead. The three officers, still, gripping the sepoy dispatched the mess servant for the doctor, who was ill in bed at the time with fever. The doctor came at once, but of course, nothing could be done except to bring the Colonel's charpoy and carry the body into the bed-room. While this was being done, the three officers pinioned the murderer securely with "puggrees," and had him removed to the guard-room which is a keep or citadel of Wano Fort.

MAHSUDS DISARMED.

The first step thereafter was to change the guard, which belonged to the murderer's own Company, and to substitute Afridi's, the next step, a bolder one was to disarm the Company in question, and fortunately this was effected without any disturbance. After further consideration it seemed clearly unsafe to allow any of the Mahsud Militia to retain possession of their rifles, and accordingly the next morning the whole of the Mahsuds were, without any trouble, deprived of their arms. A telegram was, meanwhile, despatched for a force of regulars, and very shortly the 25th Punjabis from Dera Ismail Khan, half of whom are Sikhs, were on the spot. Meanwhile, in a quiet way, the Mahsuds were got out of the Fort and placed safely away in camp. Some trouble was apprehended from the Darwesh Khel Waziris, a hundred of whom rejoined in Wano when the first British post of Wano was established. The Mahsuds and Darwesh Khels, though both belong to the great Waziri tribe, hate each other with true Mahomedan fervour, but, thanks to British influence the two clans in the Militia, had lately been got to fraternise, but there was now some doubt as to the attitude of the Darwesh Khels in the present circumstances. Fortunately, nothing happened, and the arrival of the 25th Punjabis put a final end to all uncertainty. It may be remembered that last year, only nine months after the Southern Waziristan Militia had been formed, a Mahsud sepoy shot the Political Agent in bed. In the ordinary way a terrible example would have been made of the Ghazi, more terrible than it is to the peculiar superstitions of Mahomedan fanatics, but because other Mahsuds turned out and shot the murderer, wounding him, and securing the miscreant was simply hanged, and his body was afterwards sent back to his people. The executed sepoy was at once canonised, and has since been one of the greatest saints in the local Mahsud calendar. His celebrity thus constitutes a direct incentive to every other Mahsud to earn a like glorious martyrdom.

THE MURDERER'S BOAST.

The sepoy who bayonetted Colonel Harman on the 11th instant, boasted after his capture that he had enlisted in the Militia in December last, with the deliberate intention of outshining the former Mahsud hero by killing at least two sahibs. He said he had once tried to commit "ghaza" in a snowstorm, but fate had not been helpful to him. He had also visited the bungalow of the Political Officer without meeting with a sufficiently tempting opportunity. On the 10th instant, he made three distinct attempts but the first two were baffled by the presence of too many people. The murderer added that he had hoped to kill all the four officers, but felt certain in any case of two, and the disappointment caused by the gallant but fatal action of Colonel Harman seemed to weigh heavily upon him.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The following contributions have been received towards the above school:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	18075-5-7
Amount realised from the Collection box at the Indian Exhibition	552-14-8
N A F Moos Esq, (through F Southwell Piper Esq, Senior Dock Master)..........	230
N V Mandlik Esq (Executor Rehatsek Estate	75
Bai Seerinbai Bomanjee Palkhiwalla.......	50
Harandrai Gunshamdas Shroff Esq	25
Burjorjee Manekjee Patel Esq...........	25
X Y Z	20
H A B............	15
Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Esq., (Bhownuggerwalla..............	15
Miss Manekbai B D Petit	15
In Memory of my beloved son Bomanshaw	15
Harcharn Singh Esq., (Lahore)	10
Tulsidas Keshavdas Esq............	10
Valubjee Moraree Jutha Esq............	10
Bai Gungabai (5th Donation)	6
Sums of and under Rupees five	31-12
Total Rs....	19181-0-3

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

THE AFFAIRS OF WM. WATSON AND CO.

THE CAUSES OF FAILURE.

ON February 1, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, an adjourned sitting was held for the public examination, of Mr. William Watson and Mr. Paul Pflelderer (lately carrying on business under the well-known style of William Watson and Co.,) bankers and East India agents. The statement of affairs, as mentioned last November, showed gross liabilities amounting to £756,087 2s. 1d., liabilities expected to rank for £355,151 1s. 3d., and assets estimated to produce £341,151 1s. 3d. The debtors, who had been adjudged bankrupt, attributed their failure to loss of an action brought against them at the instance of the Council of Regency of the State of Patiala, bad debts, lock up of capital in overdrafts and shares, and other losses. They stated that the immediate causes of their suspension were (1) the refusal on Jan. 27, 1904, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who held the debtors' draft amounting to £20,000, to buy their further drafts and extend the time of payment; and (2) a gradual withdrawal of current accounts and fixed deposits by their customers in consequence of the publication of the result of the action above referred to.

Mr. Egerton S. Grey attended as Official Receiver; Mr. Herbert Reed, K.C., and Mr. Edward Clayton appeared for the trustee (Mr. William Brock Keen); Mr. A. F. Fox for a creditor; Mr. E. F. Spence for the debtor Watson, and Mr. E. W. Hansell and Mr. Ellis Davies for the debtor Pfleiderer.

In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor Watson stated that in 1867 he began to trade on his own account as a general shipping agent in Bombay having a capital of between £500 and £700. The business at first consisted of commission agency and executing regimental orders; but passenger agency and general business were subsequently added, and in 1877, a small banking business was commenced. In 1875 an office was opened in Fenchurch Street, London, and shortly afterwards the London business was removed to Leadenhall Street. In 1877 a Mr. Maclean was taken into partnership. The business throughout was carried on under the style of William Watson and Co. Mr. Paul Pfleiderer entered the employment of the firm in 1881, and Mr. Maclean retired from the partnership in 1883. The partnership between him (Watson) and Pfleiderer commenced as from Jan. 1, 1890. the deed of partnership being dated Nov. 6, 1890. Under the deed Pfleiderer brought in £5,000 capital, and agreed to pay £7,000 for a half share in the goodwill of the business. The latter amount was afterwards reduced to £6,000 which was paid. In 1893 a small office was opened at Port Said for the purpose of meeting passengers and for advertising; in 1894 a shipping office was opened at Water Street, Liverpool, and, in the same year, a banking and general shipping business at Bunder Road, Karachi; in 1894 a branch of the banking and general business was established at Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; in 1898 a passengers' department was opened at Marseilles; in 1900, in consequence of requests made by officers who served in the South African war, a banking and agency branch was started at Cape Town; in 1901 a business was started in Durban; and in 1903 an office was opened at Johannesburg. The whole of those businesses were being carried on at the date of the receiving order. One of the causes of the failure was the loss incurred by the firm in connexion with the Patiala law suit. The firm had made advances to the Maharajah of Patiala, who died on Nov. 9, 1900, and the firm subsequently realized part of their security, consisting of Rupee Paper. The firm were afterwards sued on the ground that the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in 1797 forbade British subjects to make advances to native princes without the written consent of the British Government, which consent had not been obtained; and in July 1903, the claim was compromised, the firm incurring a loss of £33,254 16s. 10d. The case was reported in the Indian newspapers, and the credit of the firm was damaged. For some time past, bills had been drawn by the Bombay house on the London house and sold to the Yokohama Specie Bank, but he did not look upon these as accommodation bills. The effect of these transactions was that the Bombay house had the use of money for one or two months. On Jan. 27, 1904, he received a telegram from the manager of the business in Bombay stating that the bank had refused to buy any more bills owing to the pending outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia; and on Jan. 30, the petition in bankruptcy was filed.

Mr. Paul Pfleiderer was also examined by the Official Receiver, and stated that the drafts sold to the Yokohama Specie Bank by the Bombay house ought not to be regarded as accommodation bills. The banks in India bought and sold bills in the ordinary course of their business, and having regard to the fact that their turnover was one million and a-half per annum, accommodation of £20,000, only kept their firm going for four days. He admitted that the firm had made heavy losses by speculations which must be regarded as outside the legitimate business of a banker. They had advanced money on the security of £25,000 shares in the Spiral Globe Oil Company; on shares in a patent beer tabloid, which was to convert a glass of water into a glass of beer, and on patent machinery for converting flour into bread. Other advances were made on the security of a concession for railways in Hungary, and they had also speculated in gold mining and other shares, in the underwriting of Consols and in rupee paper. Witness did not suggest that those transactions were legitimate banking business; but he desired to point out that at times bankers had to take what security they could get. It was quite possible that out of the bad debts returned in the statement of affairs, some £100,000 was due from financial agents and company promoters, which he frankly admitted was in respect of very risky business. Some of the assets were likely to improve in value, as, for instance, their interest in a foreign concession for the monopoly for the sale of matches in Turkey. The firm's interest in that concession he valued at £50,000. Mr. Pfleiderer added that he did not realise until December 1903, that the firm could not pay its debts in full.

The Registrar: If you had filed your petition at any time in 1903, would your statement of affairs have shown a surplus?

The debtor: It would have shown a much smaller deficiency than the statement filed in this bankruptcy discloses.

Further examined by the Official Receiver, the debtor Pfleiderer stated that the deficiency account filed under these proceedings was dated from Dec. 31, 1902, and showed a surplus of £71,000 as at that date.

The Official Receiver: Were not debts amounting to £45,962, which were treated as good in the balance-sheet of Dec. 31, 1902, really bad?

The Debtor: According to the accounts now filed that is so.

Further examined.—Debtors for £36,865 of the £45,962 were bankrupt, but security was held for many of the debts. With regard to the Bombay business, there were debts for £44,98 entered in the present statement of affairs as bad which were with one exception in the same condition in December 1902.

The Official Receiver: I put it to you that you knew in December 1902 that there was a deficiency of £90,000 instead of a surplus of £71,000.

The Debtor: No, I did not.

The Official Receiver: You knew of the component parts going to make up that deficiency?

The Debtor: Yes; but we did not value our assets at that time.

Examination continued.—The failure was not due to speculation outside the business of bankers and agents, although he did incur some losses through speculations of that description. A loss of £15,000 was incurred through Frasers' South extended Gold Mining Company Limited which was wound up; and £22,000 through the Great de Kaap Gold Mining Company. The firm took over two race-horses in discharge of a debt, and he ran the horses under the name of Mr. Chance.

The Official Receiver: Do you suggest that was legitimate banking business?

The Debtor: Sometimes you must take what you can get for a debt—even raceborses.

The Official Receiver: There are bad debts, amounting to £210,000 odd, in the statement of affairs. Were they incurred owing to your undertaking risky business?

The Debtor: There were a number of advances which were not properly covered by security.

In answer to further questions, the Debtor stated that he had used £10,714 of his drawings to pay Stock Exchange losses.

The Official Receiver said that the Debtors had given him great assistance in connexion with their affairs.

Further evidence having been given.

Mr. Registrar Linklater ordered the examination of both debtors to be concluded.

THE Todas of the Nilgiris recently petitioned Government against the prohibition by the local Forest authorities of the burning of grass on the Downs, issued on the ground of danger to the sholas. This yearly burning of the Downs improved the grass, and the Todas found their cattle deteriorating for want of good fodder. Government, after making exhaustive enquiries from officials and non-officials on the Hills, have now decided that the prohibition is unnecessary. "The grass on the plateau has been burnt by the inhabitants at pleasure for many years without any appreciable damage to forest growth, and the practice should not be disturbed.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

HARROW'S FOUR-FOOTED SENTRY.

THE recurrence of fire at Eton will cause Harrovians to hope that the new extensions of bounds at Harrow will make them permanently possessors of the little garrison where dwells their guardian. This latter takes the form of a hare, one of whose family is so good as to race in and herald a coming conflagration at the school. Thrice in the thirties this four-footed Harrovian—as they loyally pronounce this "hare roving"—gave warning. The gallop of the first was succeeded by the fire at the Grove; the second proclaimed the advent of the conflagration of 1838; while the prescient beast, which brought mute warning of the fire-to-be at Mr. Davidson's house, was slain upon the same spot where his predecessor had died. It is generally death to the messenger; so no more than just retribution has attended his slayers in the robberies which have sometimes been associated with Harrow fires. At one a whole trainload of pickpockets went down, cleared out everybody they met, cut the fire-hose, broke into the houses and stole so liberally that one party was found carrying off a whole cartload of furniture to London.

FAIR FLORA'S PRISON.

Dunstaffnage Castle, for whose restoration the Duke of Argyll is inviting contribution of funds, has been in turns more than the most learned antiquary can tell us. The royal palaces of England are by comparison as mushrooms to an oak. The "modern" parts of the present building are coeval, apparently with the Lorne family which branched off from that of the Lords of the Isles in the twelfth century. Here for ages was preserved the Coronation Stone prior to its removal to Scone, whence Edward Longshanks was to lug it off to England. But this, like those brass guns from the Spanish Armada which adorn—or did adorn—the walls, is all too painfully recent to concern us. Dunstaffnage was the seat of the Dalriadic Kings, who ruled their Picts and Scots where afterwards Bruce was to sit, and after him adventurous Norwegians. The tenderest of this hoary fastness's associations have to do with sweet Flora Macdonald, whose prison for a time Dunstaffnage was. Should the Duke's idea of converting it into a museum be adopted, it is to be hoped that the premises will be more carefully guarded than in the day when the natives looted the royal regalia remaining there.

ILLUSTRATED ORATORY.

Mr. Balfour's half-sheet of notepaper promises to become historic. Artists' note-books command a price, but not such a price as the collector would pay for a Premier's policy in the rough. John Bright once sought to make capital out of another Premier's policy; this, too, upon paper. He waved aloft before the House of Commons one of Lady Palmerston's invitations. That was, to him, Palmerston's policy. These, he said are the means by which the noble viscount attracts support. The House stonily ignored the rudeness of the orator. There was a great to-do in the Colonies when a cold-blooded lecturer wanted to import some thousands of deadly bacilli—bottled but alive and eager. But the House has borne unshaken the production before it by Sir F. C. Rasch of a "pea-bug" whose fellows were playing havoc with the crops in Essex, has blanched slightly before Lord Tweedmouth's magazine rifle and Mr. Swift MacNeill's model battering-ram, and seen with real emotion photographs of our soldiers' graves produced by the last-named member.

TICKLING THE HOUSE.

Even the sedate House of Lords has now and then its object-lessons. Last year, Lord Lytton produced a sample set of harness which he desired to have adopted by the Board of Agriculture for the isolation of dogs in their owners' homes after return from the Continent. The constituencies would be greatly shocked to learn that improper photographs were exhibited in the House, but mollified, it is to be hoped, on learning that they were shown only as the awful example of unfettered liberties which it was sought to check. But the most notable of all exhibits in Parliament remains Burke's dagger. He had planned a very dramatic effect. Three thousand of these terrible weapons were being made in Birmingham, and, with the majestic sweep of his hand he was to produce and cast the dagger upon the floor. But his hand became involved in his costume. He fumbled and was confused, and when eventually he did produce the fearsome blade the House showed a disposition to titter.

HOW A HERE DIED.

It is fifty years since the Duke of Cambridge landed at Dover from the Crimea, to be made Commander-in-Chief, as soon it proved. He was the last man to say good-bye to Gordon on the latter's leaving London to meet that death whose anniversary a huge congregation has observed at St. Paul's. Had Gordon been of the Stoessel mauld, he might still be with us to-day, but then he would not have been himself. On the very day of Sir Charles Wilson's approach to Khartoum the hero fell. He foresaw the end. "It is all finished; Gordon dies to-day," he said, and sat himself down in a chair by the right of the palace door. A Sheik with a troop of Bagaree Arabs galloped up, and informed Gordon that he had orders to take him alive to the Mahdi. Gordon refused to go, refused again, and yet a third time, saying that he would die where he was. Then the Sheik slashed him right and left with his sword, and the hero died without a struggle.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Had the Russian Foreign Office been served for its own purposes by Sir Frank Younghusband in Tibet, there would have been no protest by the Ministers of the Tsar against the course which the British Foreign Office has condemned. A Russian, once he gets away into the wilds of Central Asia, becomes out of hand. Prince Gortschakoff used to say that the new acquisitions laid at the feet of the Emperor, and gained by the daring feats, and the blood and bravery of his troops, could not always be refused. The officers were but for glory expressed by the possession of the "St. George," and in return they offered new territory. Lord Augustus Loftus ailly suggested that Gortschakoff should give his governor-generals their St. George before they went out, and so render them less bellicose and ambitious. But it was these men who so vastly extended Russian dominions. They at least never had reason to complain of their position as Cobden had of Lord Cowley's when the latter refused to settle an unimportant point without instructions from England. Cobden said bitterly, "When I was a bagman travelling for orders, I had more power than you, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris."

TRAITOR'S DOOM.

Guy Fawkes died 299 years ago, and the Grand Dukes and the Tsars who live in a community of Fawkeses, and over a far more terrible mine than that which the indomitable Guy prepared, must have wished that they could celebrate the day by similarly disposing of their Gapons and Gorkis. Fawkes was very English, and, for all his villainy, showed his Yorkshire pluck when he told the trembling James I. that his only regret in the matter was that he had not blown him and his Scots back into Scotland. There is a good deal of James I. in Nicholas II., especially in the utter lack of physical courage by which both will always be remembered. Poor, infatuated, wicked Guy Fawkes was reduced almost to a pulp by the rack in the Tower before they placed him on the hurdle upon which he was drawn to Palace Yard. At the last moment, he had the grace to express sorrow for the terrible crime he had contemplated, but no sympathy can be wasted on the poltroon against whom his act was aimed, who now had his victim, broken and maimed as he was, publicly disembowelled while yet alive.

STRAINING AT THE LEASH.

Nobody forgets that one of the brightest pages in modern British diplomacy was written in the refusal of an English Ambassador to follow his instructions. The dogs of war were straining at their leash and his was the hand that could have slipped them. He was bidden to give the American Government so long in which to consider whether they would or would not deliver up Mason and Slidell, whom they had arrested on a British ship. The allotted time expired, and there was no compliance with British demands. On his own responsibility he agreed with Seward to allow a further twelve hours. The whole of that time was spent in fiercely discussing the situation. At the last moment commonsense got the better of pride and prejudice, and the prisoners were freed. All in England had thought it would have been war. Their surmise would have turned out a correct one had not a brilliant and daring diplomatist set at defiance the Government which sent him out.

HEADS AND TALES.

Sometimes even Russian plenipotentiaries have refused territory. It happend that when Russia was pressing the Porte for payment of the indemnity due under the Treaty of Adrianople, the Sultan sent for the representative of the Tsar and said frankly to him, "The Danubian provinces (meaning Wallachia and Moldavia) are, instead of any value to me, a constant source of disquietude and danger to my empire. There I only display weakness, for, I cannot send Turkish soldier into them. Now I authorise you to offer to make over those two provinces to Russia in lieu of the war indemnity." The ambassador declined. Not for him were verbal messages of such import as this. "Ah," said the Sultan with a smile, "I see what it is, you are afraid of your head. He put his propositions into writing, and the ambassador conveyed them to Orloff. Said the latter. We do not want to have annexed to Russia two provinces whose Liberal and Democratic tendencies will infuse their poison into our State So Orloff bade his subordinate go back and refuse the proffered territory.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

RADIUM is employed in therapeutics for destroying by its rays or emanation the microbes of tuberculosis in diseased lungs, and other purposes. Its use is likely to spread, and Mr. Hugo Lieber has been studying the best mode of applying it. In a paper to the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, New York, he has recently described a method which is effective and simple He prefers to use the radium salt, for example, bromide, emitting the rays in very thin layers, or what he calls radium coatings.

To prepare the coatings the radium salt is dissolved in alcohol, and a celluloid rod is dipped into it, then withdrawn. The alcohol evaporates and leaves a thin layer of the salt upon the rod, which can be fixed by dipping the rod into collodion solution, quickly withdrawing it and letting the collodion dry. Aniline dye added to the solution of salt or the collodion shows the extent of the coating.

The collodion is permeable by the rays and emanation of the salt, which are capable of producing of bright scintillations on a screen of zinc sulphide and other effects. Such coatings can be applied to practically all parts of the body and instruments can be coated in the same way. For application the rod may be enclosed in a tube of glass or aluminium. Tubes coated internally with the radium salt in this way can be used in cases of tuberculosis Mr. Lieber also remarks that the radioactivity of such thin coatings is not diminished by boiling them.

The neomylodon is a strange animal of the Tertiary period in geology, whose remains have hitherto been found in Patagonia by Nordenskjold and others. The remains are chiefly fragments of the skin found in caves, apparently the dens of the beast. It is not known whether the neomylodon is quite extinct or not, and it may be that survivals will be found either in Patagonia or elsewhere in South America. A fresh contribution to the subject has been made by Dr. Captain, who recently presented to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a piece of its skin found in the cave of Cueva, Argentina, along with other relics of the animal in a more or less fossilised state. The skin bears long white silky hairs.

Dr. Captain has also brought before the same Academy a molar tooth of the mammoth, and a tooth of the Rhinoceros lychirinus, found along with worked flints in excavations of the Rue de Rennes, Paris.

In 1892, the Lick Observatory, California, U.S., had the honour of discovering the fifth satellite of Jupiter, and again, on December 3 last, a sixth satellite. Mr. Perrine, the astronomer, then discovered it on photographs of the night sky, but on January 1, it was actually seen by a Crossley reflecting telescope. It was then of the 14th magnitude, and about 45 degrees from Jupiter.

The period of rotation of the planet Mercury has been variously estimated by means of spots on the surface, at 24 hours or more. Schiaparelli, however, maintained that, like the moon and the planet Venus, its nextdoor neighbour, Mercury rotates round its axis in the same time as it revolves round its primary, so that it always presents one face to the latter. He gave the period as 88 days. According to a recent observation of Mr. M'Harg, the period is 24 hours and five to eight minutes. As Schiaparelli seems to be right in the case of Venus and seeing his great reputation, the question cannot be taken as quite settled yet.

A Bostonian has invented a mode of enabling a ship to take bearings of land by means of wireless telegraphy. The light-house, or port sends out Herzian waves in signals announcing its name, and these are received by a wireless telegraph apparatus on board. The air-wire is enclosed in a metal screen of tubular shape with a shot by which the waves can enter to the air-wire, and the shield revolves so that its slot can come opposite the lighthouse or source of waves. The angle made by the shield when this is so gives the bearing.

The Siemens and Halske photographic telegraph already described in our column has, it is reported, been tried successfully over the Government wire from Berlin to Konigsberg, a distance of 500 miles. Owing to its high speed of 2,000 letters a minute the system is chiefly adapted for transmission between large commercial towns.

Mr. Richard Strutt's radium clock, able to go for more than 1,000 years, consists essentially of a gold leaf electrified by the radium and moving away from it until it strikes the wall of the containing vessel, when it is discharged, and returns to the radium for a fresh charge. This to and fro movement imitates the pendulum, and Sir William Ramsay thinks a practical clock might be made from it.

Experiments made by the Bureau of Health, Massachusetts, have proved that sunlight is a more powerful germicide than was thought. Thirty minutes in the sun sterilised thin layers of water containing the germs of typhoid and the bacillus coli.

M. de Launay, the well-known French geologist, in a recent article on the formation of the earth, maintains that mountains and ocean beds are contrary to appearance of comparatively recent origin. The earliest mountains in our hemisphere appear in the Arctic regions, and the tropics. Then a third wrinkle of the crust appeared in Central Europe comprising the plateaus of Spain, Central France, Bohemia, and Russia. Finally the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Dinaric Alps, &c., the Caucasus, Himalayas, Malay archipelago, mountains of Japan and Western America are the most recent, If there are any more such foldings they will, he thinks, occur in the Atlantic, between the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Mexico, where the instability of the crust is shown by frequent earthquakes, and also in the Indian Ocean.

Aluminium bronzes containing less than six per cent. of aluminium warm quickly and wear quickly by friction with metal. The hardest bronzes, containing less than 89·6 per cent of copper wear best. These and other facts useful to makers and users of aluminium will be found in a report of the Bureau of Tests of Materials of the Ecole Polytechnique Zurich. The tests were made at the request of the Aluminium Company of Neuhausen.

According to Professor Rankine Kennedy, the mode of propelling ships by a jet of water astern would utilise 76 per cent. of the power, whereas the screw propeller never utilises more than 71 per cent.

In the Belgian Congo the phosphor bronze telegraph wire and the insulators are painted black to escape the notice of the negroes. Telephoning is impossible during the heat of the day owing to earth currents. Experiments with a wireless telegraph have been made between Boma and Ambrizette.

Kryptol, which we formerly mentioned, as a mixture of carbon, alumina, silica, and carborundum When heated by the electrical current it acts like a fire, and the Kryptol Company of Berlin supply furnaces, radiators, baths, plate, and other heaters.

A Bath firm has brought out some neat electric drills, which are illustrated in the "Electrical Engineer," London. They work with direct currents up to 250 volts, and are light, owing to their aluminium cases.

The principle of the wireless telegraph has been applied to the starting of musical boxes from a common centre. The start is made by a penny in the slot arrangement.

It is stated that Harvard University, U. S., and the University of Berlin have practically arranged a way of temporarily exchanging professors. A similar arrangement has been made between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Berlin Institute of Technology. Obviously, an advantage of this plan is that students have an opportunity of studying under different masters, and it appears to us worthy of imitation by our own universities and scientific institutes. An exchange of professors with America, for example, would also tend to cement friendly relations between the two countries.

Professor Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, United States, has gone to Mount Wilson, California, to photograph the Milky Way and the different nebulous parts of the heavens by means of a Bruce photographic telescope.

The thirteenth expedition of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the members of which were entertained the other day promises to add to the unique record in tropical medicine already possessed by this country, to which the subject is of such unexampled importance. It is, therefore, good to learn that Princess Christian has accepted the presidency of the school, thus helping to signalise the importance of its work. This latest expedition has made no remarkable discoveries, perhaps but it has initiated measures against malaria which promise to transform the sanitary record of Bathurst and Freetown; so that there may perhaps in the future be little more than a touch of exaggeration in the saying prematurely attributed to Professor Boy: "West Africa as a health resort."

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

AT a meeting of the East India Association, held on Monday afternoon (January 30) at the Caxton-hall, Westminster an address entitled "The Place of India under Protection," was delivered by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, late Financial Commissioner, Punjab. Lord Reay presided.

Mr. Thorburn said he had been a fair trader all his life, and even now he should welcome a strictly limited and properly safeguarded scheme of protection for some of our industries, provided it were drawn up on absolutely business principles, and, above all, was just to India. It was a curious circumstance that, while Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain had uttered probably a million words on the subject of fiscal reform, not more than 50 of those words referred to the position of India in the matter. Yet so important was the position of India in the matter, that should we lose our Colonies our strength would be but little impaired provided that we continued to hold India. That being so, he was prepared to give his vote and influence to that party, be it Radical, Conservative, or Labour, which pledged itself to give India that fiscal autonomy which was enjoyed by even the smallest of the Colonies. India, in spite of her disabilities, had persisted for upward of 30 years, thanks chiefly to the enterprise of various Hindu, Parsi, and Anglo-Indian merchants and capitalists, in her endeavour to domesticate mill industries, and the number of her cotton and jute mills had long been fitfully increasing. The less successful, however, were having a hard struggle for existence. It was recognized by all men of light and leading in India that unless manufactures could be established and worked at a profit, the country would never be relieved from the unfortunate consequences of her dependence on agriculture as the one source of livelihood for her masses. Aware that the introduction of favourable conditions by means of protection was, under the free-trade policy of England, unattainable, Indian economists were advocating the establishment under Government auspices of technical schools and institutes in the different provinces. Some of these institutions had been founded, but the prospect of a moderate measure of success within a reasonable period of time was not encouraging. No doubt, in the long hereafter India would succeed in working out her own emancipation from the thraldom in which she was held by the manufacturing monopoly of this country; but judged by the progress made in the last 40 years the dawn of that happy day was still far distant. It would come soon were not the hands of the Government of India tied to the commercial and fiscal systems of this country. Were India governed for her own good alone, the Administration would help manufacturing interests—as it helped farming interests by irrigation works—in such a way as to enable the people to convert some classes of their raw material into the manufactured article. India's exports were mostly raw materials, her imports were manufactured goods, and the former exceeded the latter by 31 millions sterling. Some part of this sum returned to India in treasure, but the greater bulk of it was retained by this country to meet charges on account of India's indebtedness, public and private. It was, therefore, evident that India's economic condition was not satisfactory. If India were properly represented on the proposed Colonial Conference we should see clearer than at present whether it was possible to devise a "scientific tariff" which would be fair and reasonable to India. At present, the conflicting interests of this country, or of Lancashire at all events, and India appeared irreconcilable. Unless a practical and impartial solution of the difficulty could be contrived it was not unlikely that India would block the way to a common scheme of tariff reform. Should that be the case, the soundness of the advice to be read between the lines of the Government of India's despatch, "Let sleeping dogs lie," would be admitted, even by those to whom to-day it was most unpalatable. Like Lord Curzon and his council, he, too, could not imagine the only possible alternative—the concession to India of the right to protect her own industries against all rivals, ourselves included, even as we should protect ours against nations outside our union.

Sir C. Elliott said it was not easy to grasp from the paper whether the lecturer was for protection in India or against it. The lecturer had referred to the devising of a common scheme of preferential tariffs. That, of course, was impossible. Each arrangement must be come to by two parties. Therefore, every scheme of preferential tariffs would stand or fall separately, and would be based upon the different conditions fo the trade of the different countries concerned.

Lord George Hamilton, M. P., said that he had anticipated to some extent the opinions on the question of preferential tariffs which were arrvied at by the Government of India and set forth in their well-known despatch. In his letter of a year and a half ago, resigning his office in the Government as Secretary for India, which was written before the despatch of the Government of India was received, he put in the forefront of his reasons for going out his firm belief that no system of preferential tariffs or protection could do anything but harm to India. That opinion had been strengthened by everything which had occurred since then. He thought that in the consideration of the question of fiscal reform we were too apt to look at it entirely from the point of view of commerce. Trade was the link by which the different parts of the Empire were to be bound together, but to effect that object it must be unselfish trade, for a narrow and selfish trade could only operate in the distintegration of the Empire. Preferential tariffs and protection were based on selfishness. The object of tariff reformers was to prevent, as far as possible, any manufactured goods from coming into this country, because, as they argued, everything imported in the shape of manufactured products took away from employment. Was that really an argument that could not bind the British Empire together? Would they allow India that fiscal freedom which was enjoyed by the Colonies, so as to place her in as favourable a position as the Colonies in bargaining with Great Britain? Of course they would not, and by that refusal they drew attention to the fact that India, being a dependency, did not occupy that position which enabled the Colonies to claim preferential treatment from this country. The effect of fiscal reform on India's international exchange had not been considered. They should recollect that India although her agriculture was very backward, was able, by a happy combination of soil and climate, to produce abundance of food and raw material. She was able to meet her financial obligations to us by selling to us all we wanted of that raw material—only about one-fourth—and selling to other countries all they wanted of that raw material. What it all came to was this—that year by year India transferred to other countries the liability of paying her debt, and that they then transferred to us the interest on India's debt in the shape of manufactured goods. What would happen supposing that great system of international exchange were upset? It would produce so frightful a financial earthquake that the most ardent tariff reformer, could he but realize it, must stay his hand before he interferred with international exchange. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Lepel Griffin moved the following resolution:—"The East India Association desires to record its unanimous opinion that in the Imperial Conference on the fiscal question about to be summoned by the Government of India "should be assigned a place proportional to her importance in the Empire, and that her representatives should include independent and unofficial members, English and Indian of British India and native States, adequately representing her more important interests and industries." Referring to the effect of fiscal reform on India, he said that the opinion expressed by the Government of India in their despatch on the subject was arrived at hastily at a time of great pressure of work. He had every reason to believe that the Government of India themselves were now conscious that that opinion was too hasty, and were prepared to revise it. (Hear hear). The heavy obligation of the frontier defence of the whole Empire had been placed upon India, and as that obligation was not at all likely to diminish, every effort must be made to develop the internal industries of the country. He had every hope that when the question of preferential tariffs was fairly thrashed out between the two Governments of the two countries, dealing on equal terms. India would receive a just measure of treatment. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Elliott seconded the resolution.

It was put to the meeting by Sir L. Griffin, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said it was his firm conviction that any artificial trammels imposed on Indian imports or on Indian exports must be detrimental to the trade and industries of India. (Hear, hear.) He was also convinced that no protection was needed for the development of Indian industries. What those industries required was the introduction of capital and skilled supervision. India possessed that most important asset for the development of new industries—cheap labour; and as, moreover, Indian industries were not exposed, like English industries to the claims of trade unions, there was absolute security for any capital which might be invested there. The Government of India, in their despatch to the home Government, drew attention to the great export trade of India. Were they going to jeopardize that great trade, which was so essential to India in order that she might pay her debts for the sake of the very trifling profit that might accrue to India out of preference? There could hardly be a doubt that preference would expose India to retaliation on the part of foreign countries, and to the consequent disorganization of her commercial system. He, therefore, thought the Indian Government were well advised in warning the home Government against entering upon this new fiscal policy. It was with surprise that he heard the statement of Sir L. Griffin that the despatch of the Indian Government had been concocted in a hurry. He thought the Blue-book bore every evidence that the Government of India had come to their conclusion only after the most deliberate consideration.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE NEW SHORT RIFLE.

ARMY COUNCIL'S CASE.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH AN EXPERT.

THE question has been seriously mooted of an attack in Parliament on the new Army Council's order for shortening the infantry rifle. The order is based on a White Paper (Cd. 2,264) issued at the close of last year, containing the departmental report on "Trial of the Short Rifle by the Army and Navy," and it is the thoroughness and impartiality of this trial at Hythe which is now being called in question.

We have interviewed an expert of unquestioned authority this morning who is in touch with the authorities in this matter, and have consulted him on the various points raised. Our queries and his replies are categorically as follows:—

(1) Is the question of length sufficient as apart from boring and rifling; and were the short and the long rifles tested at Hythe equal in these respects?

Answer: Absolutely, yes. In this case any loss of velocity was met by improvements in other respects. The short had clearly the advantage over the long.

(2) As existing rifles were not constructed with a view to short barrels, will they improve by shortening?

Answer: Yes. They will get barrels with all the improvements of the short rifle.

(3) Because a short rifle is handy for cavalry, is it necessarily adapted for infantry?

Answer: Not necessarily, but the short one is handier being more than 1 lb. lighter.

(4) Is it true that a Bisley Colonel Hopton has done the best work with a barrel some inches longer than the regulation length?

Answer: This is a private and unofficial matter.

(5) Did not our cavalry in South Africa abandon carbines and take to longer weapons?

Answer: Sometimes. The carbine was inferior to the long rifle. Cavalry hitherto had not been expected to fire much at long range.

(6) Finally, we asked in what campaigns the short rifle had proved serviceable, and our informant produced the following pararaph from the Report already mentioned:—

Tests of this rifle, chiefly for its behaviour in sandy, dry climates, were made in Somaliland; 100 of these weapons, which were first tried at home, being sent out for the purpose. The arms stood the test well: the men were reported to like the rifle and to shoot well with it, the increase of recoil being imperceptible; the lightness and convenience in handling gave universal satisfaction; the complete casing of the barrel in wood was fully appreciated.

The main paragraph of this Report, however, is so good a resume of the Army Council's case that, in spite of its many technicalities, we cannot forbear reproducing it in full:—

The reports showed that the accuracy of the rifle was satisfactory; and that the new weapon was superior to the Service rifle in handiness, rapidity of loading, and firing. But, as the Navy considered that a cut-off was necessary, this (with a piling swivel subsequently asked for) is fitted to all naval rifles. From the reports received, the Small-Arms Committee recommended the rifle as suitable for universal use; they were of opinion that the barley-corn should be adhered to, pending further trials with the other patterns of foresight, and that the sight should be adjustable with open topped hood. The lever type of backsight without windgauge was recommended (a more satisfactory type of windgauge has now been devised and has since been adopted), and a long handguard was to be fitted. The charger system of loading was also recommended, the 10-round magazine being retained, but with small modifications of facilitate loading and clearing the magazine of sand, etc. The mechanism was considered satisfactory, and the Committee concurred in the omission of the cut-off, but were of opinion that the mechanism should be capable of taking it should experience show it to be necessary: they were also agrred as to the drag pull-off recommended. They considered the slight increase in the recoil to be unimportant, and they advised that the bayonet should be of same length as that for the long rifle. A rifle, as recommended by the Committee, was then made and approved, and arms are now being manufactured in this pattern with a windgauge.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	9	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	22	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	28	22	40
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	5	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	21	22	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	94	85	199
Same date last year	116	89	183

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
26	12

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	15	62
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	31	19	48
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	9	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	34	30	76
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	104	87	246
Total plague deaths to date	280,924	233,257	
Same date last year	115	98	177

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
38	20

IN this month's "National Review" the author of the notorious character sketch of the Czar which appeared in the last "Quarterly Review," offers an analysis of the autocrat's character. He declares that the Czar is by no means the amiable and weak young man, overawed by his Ministers, which he has been represented to be:—The bomb which blew up V. K. von Plehve exploded that idea and pulled down with it the pillars of the sanctuary in which at critical periods the Emperor might take refuge. The Czar's personal responsibility for the war is driven home. He is "author of the present sanguinary war, the marplot of the military staff, and the main obstacle to the peace to which he has so often publicly done lip-service." The Czar was fully persuaded that there would be no war; he would not listen to the suggestion that Japan might fight:—Well meaning at bottom, but logic proof and mystical, he instinctively followed the example of the vampire which fans its victims while sucking their life-blood. Under his predecessors Russia had grown and "thriven" in this way, and why should she not continue to grow in like manner under him? So overweening was his confidence in his own prophetic vision that he was impervious to the arguments of the wisest of his responsible advisers and risked the welfare of his subjects on the slender chance of his being a Moses to his people. And he resisted his Ministers, not with the harmless swagger of a vain-glorious youth, but with the calm settled presumption which medical psychologists describe as incurable. Finally, we are told that—His Majesty the Czar lives in strict monogamy with one idea. The contents of that idea are that the Autocrat of All the Russias is, by God's grace, the keeper of the lives, the property, and the consciences of his own people and the arbiter of peace or war in the whole world besides. To argue against such a fixed idea is part of the business of medical psychologists. To render it permanently harmless is the duty of those who are liable to suffer from it, and they are the entire Russian people. Its victims are lying in the fields of Manchuria and on the heights of the Liao-tung peninsula.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

HANDICAP.

The Mansfield Plate—6 furlongs—Dulcimer 9 12, Amplify 9 9, Florrie 9-8, Royalist 9 4, Pure Gold 9 1, Harpest 9 0, Kingston 8 11, Adelaide 8 4, Errington 7 13, Epitome, 7 9, Thomond 7 8, Sweet Sound 7 2, Chillage 7 0, Court Belle 7 0, Blue Blood 6 10, Carreswick 4 9, Nevermore 6 7, Sundowner 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Stud Plate—6 furlongs—Saloon 11 7, Miss Ascot 7 7, Luckpenny 7 3, Lady of Quality 6 4, Tyrant 6 0, Rosemary 6 0, Sham 6 0

The Colaba Plate—1 mile, 2 furlongs—Rapid Pilgrim 9 12, Applause 9 8, Nat Gould 9 4, Loyal 9 4, Sainte Marquise 8 10, Shotover 8 7, Riverside 11 8 5, Testwood 8 5, Gim Gosper 7 1, lbs Golly Slave 7 12, Dumbell 7 11, Misty 7 10, Firecracker 7 8, Sweet Sound 7 6, Staddart 7 0, Baciyse 6 9, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4

The Stewards' Purse—7 furlongs—Florrie 10 7, Signorena 8 4, s p 8 4, Olga Patricea 8 0, Yankee Boy 8 0, Russley Rose 7 12, comeback 7 10, Matalgia 7 6, Wakeful 7 2, Bestman 7 1, Koko 7 0, Minimus 6 12, Filbert 6 10, picture 6 5.

The Town Plate—7 furlongs—Bay Middleton 9 12, Oriental 9 5, Naranjee 9 4, Achilles 9 4, Moon 8 12, Mooreed 8 11 Money Spinner 8 10, Rose 8 9, False Start 8 8, Shaiboob 8 7, Skylark 8 6, Hermit 8 5, Faithful 8 1, Bandit II 7 13, Sirjamal 7 12 Little Joker 7 10, Eed 7 6, Yerbo 7 5, Kour Sahib 7 3, Panalu II 6 13, Nippon 6 7, Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 3 lbs.

The Midget Plate—5 furlongs—Rose 9 12, Oriental 9 8, Mint 9 1, Hermit 9 0, Ptarimgan 8 9, Young Gazelle 8 7 Little Joker 8 4, Governor 8 0, Yerbo 7 12, Farewell 7 12, Bumblepuppy 7 11, Zurriff 7 10, Umber 7 6, Swazi 7 6, clever Boy 7 4, Wenchester 7 4, Greyleg 7 3, Young Shahen 7 1, Malaba 6 12, Tawakel 6 9, Sybarite 6 3 Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 3 lbs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Mansfield Plate—Minerva II, Olga Patricia, Forest, Lady Avon, Nexvana, Nightingale, Leda, Tubal Cain, Child Guide, Florrie, Pure Gold, Essington, Epitome, Court Belle, Blue Blood and Sandowner.

The Colaba Plate—Day Dream late Idler, Musketee, Wild Raven, Bouquet, Childs Guide, Gnullo, Swiftsure, Hillsborough, Admiral Crichton Carourton, Rapid Pilgrim, Applause, Shotover, Balaycuse and Amplify.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4 lbs for the horses left in.

The Stud Plate—Sweet sounds,

The Stewardt Purse—Natalina, Lady Avon, Nervana Indabba, Malvina, Wakeful Bestman II, Koko and Filbert.

The Town Plate—Erhan, Gallant, Grey Fox, Young Kohinoor, Huddal, Naranjee, Rose, Faithful, Kour Sahib Nippon and Bandit II.

The Midget Plate—Fareed II, Akyab, Grey Fox, Reflector, Gold, Evermore, Shan Alum, Oriental, Little Joker, Umber, sybarite.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Stud Plate—3-20 p.m.
2nd Race—The Town Plate—3-50 p.m.
3rd Race—The Colaba Palte—4-20 p.m.
4th Race—The Mansfield Plate—4-50 p.m.
5th Race—The Stewards Purse—5-20 p.m.
6th Race—The Midget Plate—5-50 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officer of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba .... 2-35 p.m.
Church Gate .... 2-40 p.m.
Grant Road .... 2-46 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi .... 2-50 p.m.
} Local Time.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 19 February.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 20.

Before the Hon the CHIEF Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

1370—Captain and V—Goolam Hoosein Somji and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co.

1374—Little and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Unvalla and Co Captain and V and Crawford B and Co.

1371—Bicknell M and R—Vadilal Sakalchand and others vs G F Burditt and Co—Crawford B and Co.

For further argument.

1256—Wadia G and Co—Bai Jamnabai vs Morarji Anandji and others—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Contested Chambers.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

302-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo gans others vs The Action gessels chaft fur Amtine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Consent decree.

678-04—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Ismail Beg Mahomed and others—Little and Co

637-04—Wadia G and Co—Lilladhur Pragji and another vs Hirji Mulji and others—Daphtary and a and B K and G

617-04—Mulla and M—Kara Jivraj vs Bhagirthibai—Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Parta heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sadha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

365—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

429,04—Hiralal and D—Babulji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard

762-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi B and M

765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Eogelow G and W—Dayachand Sakalchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

538,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

217-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhundas Gujjar—Payne and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, February 20, 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade on Tuesday morning next the 21st instant at the Riding School at 7 a m punctually.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS
NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, February 20, 1905.

2. "E" Company (Cyclists will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 8 p m for Semaphore Signalling.

Members of other Companies are also invited to attend.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Welsh Prince, 3218 tons, Captain D Eaull arrived in harbour on Saturday from Buenos Ayres, via Karachi.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schvenfels, 3,709 tons Captain Y Denber, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Humburgh via Antwerp with a general cargo

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J H Rayan, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2565 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain R Henderson, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon and Japan ports, with a general cargo and Mr K LeAwthen and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers; —Brigadier Genl F Bowler, Capt J A Langhorn, Miss E Bell, Mrs P Curry, Mr Joseph and 203 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 1,319 tons Captain H Thle arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Durban via East Africa ports and Lamu with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mr Gallagher and 2 sons Messrs Robinson, Taylor Kett and Neurse and 191 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth ..... Capt the Hon Hood ... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr ..... Bangs ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .. Comdr W G Hewett ..... R I Marine
R I M S Comet ..... Comdr ..... Stoozen ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2581	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	1?4	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackol			W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara	1359	Tipper			M M & Co
Tillippo Artelli	3782		Kurrachi	18-2	T M & Co
Macedonia	5243	Bennett	London		P & O Co
Oraidale	2305	Hamilton			T M and Co
Nawab	10?1	Thomas	Calcutta		T M & Co
Warora	2565				M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Nubia	3844	Tillard	Shanghai	25-2	P & O Co
C&R	Sawaria	2124	Hill	Zanzibar	21-2	M M & Co
D&E	Clan Buchanan	1917	Main	Kobe	2?-2	E Tajbhoy
F	O Macdonald	3?12	Haywood	L'pool &c	27-2	F M & Co
G	Naderi	1163	Coates	R S Ports	18-2	B & P S N Co
H	Arabistan	1819	Briault	Kurrachi	25-2	E Latham & Co
K	Clan Mackenzie	1659	Leslie	N F		Finlay Muir & Co
N	Corfe Castle	2958	Matiran	Baltimore	21-2	R A Willis
Q	Falls of Keltie	2150	King	Garston	23-2	T Morrison & Co

P. DOCK B. WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-2	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B'negar	21-2	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	25-2	W & A G & Co
4	Urlana	3383	Butter	Stream	19-2	M M & Co
5	Chadwell	2594	Tointon	Hull	25-2	M M & Co
10&11	Othello	3327	Bradley	Karachi	25-2	F Muir & Co
12	Persia	4108		Hangplon		P & O Co
16	Birdoswald	2603	Craig	London	25-2	T Morrison & Co

V. DOCK B. WALL.

Linga ..... N F ..... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Warora s	Peck	Calcutta, Feb 3
18	Linga s	Rickford	Busrea, Feb 12
	Schvenfels s	Dencer	Hamburg, Jan 16
	Welsh Prince s	Eaull	Buenes Ayres, Jan 8
	Reichstag s	Thle	Durban, Jan 21
19	Glenelg s	Hart	Karachi, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Naderi s	Coates	Jedah
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Persian Gulf
	Caledonia s	Focque	London
	Hoseinee s	Rayan	Persian Gulf
19	Kangra s	Henderson	Rangoon and Japan

The steamer Persia, for London, began to load on Saturday.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, left Colombo, for Bombay on Sunday 19th instant at 1 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday 22nd inst at 7 a m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
12	Clan Lindsay	Pondicherry
13	Baron Fairlie	Calcutta
14	Marienfels	Antwerp
14	Liebenfels	Middlesbro'
14	Bihara	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—18 bales wool G Goomanmul.

FOR LONDON.

Birdoswald s—40 cwts wax, J Cassum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald s—13?98 cwts rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 94 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 2080 cwts myrabollams Wagjee Becher, 4000 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 90 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co; 110 bales cotton Glazebrook, Tejpal and Co; 2000 cwt gingellyseed and 2000 cwt wheat Volkart Bros; 315 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton New Mofussil Company.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2000 cwt rapeseed and 357 cwt mustardseed John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Birdoswald s—3000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 875 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 6 bales skins Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Filipps Artelli s—495 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Filipps Artelli s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—87 1-2 cwt sharkfins K N Miani; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 150 cwt olibanum; M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 chests opium Talati and Co; 10 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—100 bales twist C Bhowanidas; 250 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE

Clan Buchanan s—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

DRESSELHUYS CIGARS

Good Morning!
Have a Cigar?
Thank you; this is nice!
What brand is it?
DRESSELHUYS

North, South,
East or West!
DRESSELHUYS is Best.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA.

THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.

IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

THE PRIMA DRESS WATCH.

THE THINNEST LEVER WATCH YET PRODUCED.

3/16 INCH IN THICKNESS.

OPEN FACE
14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 130.

OPEN FACE
Garat gold case, Gilt dial, Rs. 150.

HUNTING
14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 200.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

Opposite G. P. O
11, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion :—She should drink

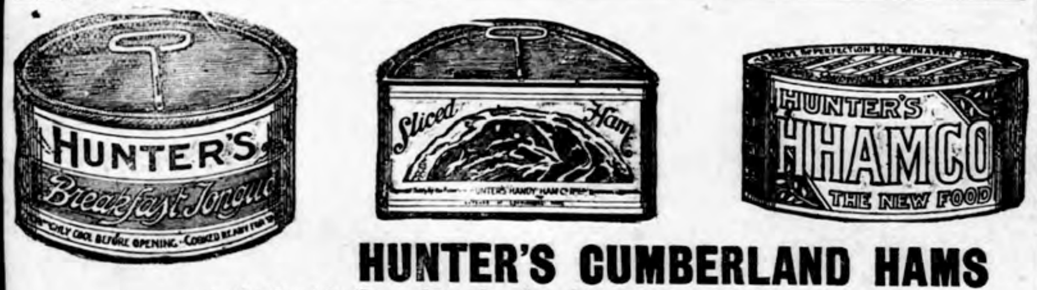
BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form ; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.



HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The [illegible]

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
[illegible]
PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Bubocs.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds f Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 0 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over he Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 nd 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government f Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says : I found the mixture miraculously fficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield sq., Ooty, says : " Out of 40 plague cases treated, 37, got all right. These medi-ines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes n 13-6-04 : " ....The ointment has he effect of dissolving the bubo, which s a great boon where medical aid is not rocurable......."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in tock. Catalogue of medicines post free on pplication.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic octr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., ospital ; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurve-ic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore yurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

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0 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

nstant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. t to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared . HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious ns. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S PTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE ORIGINAL. KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION. THE ORIGINAL.

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers*. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

Thorough efficiency
is proved by the enormous sale of

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

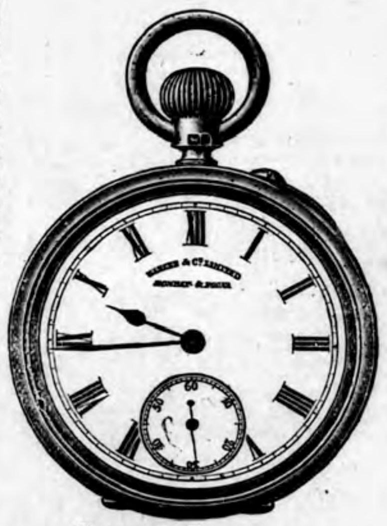
HALL MARKED
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

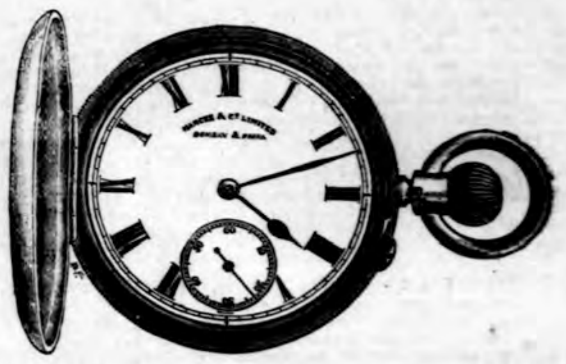
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES


Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES


Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

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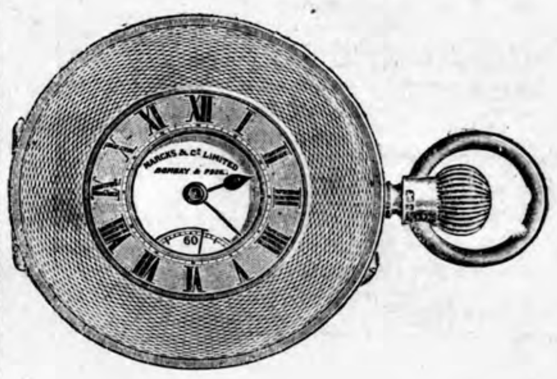
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.


Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

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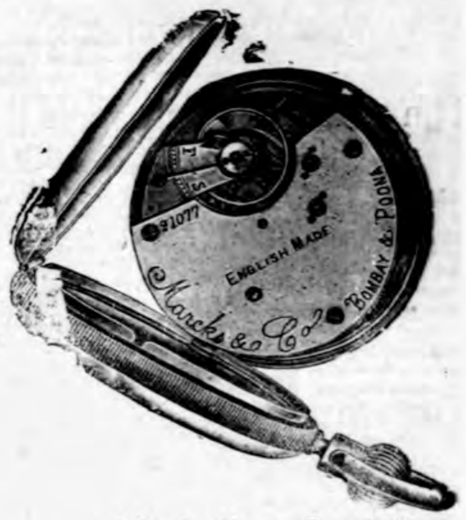

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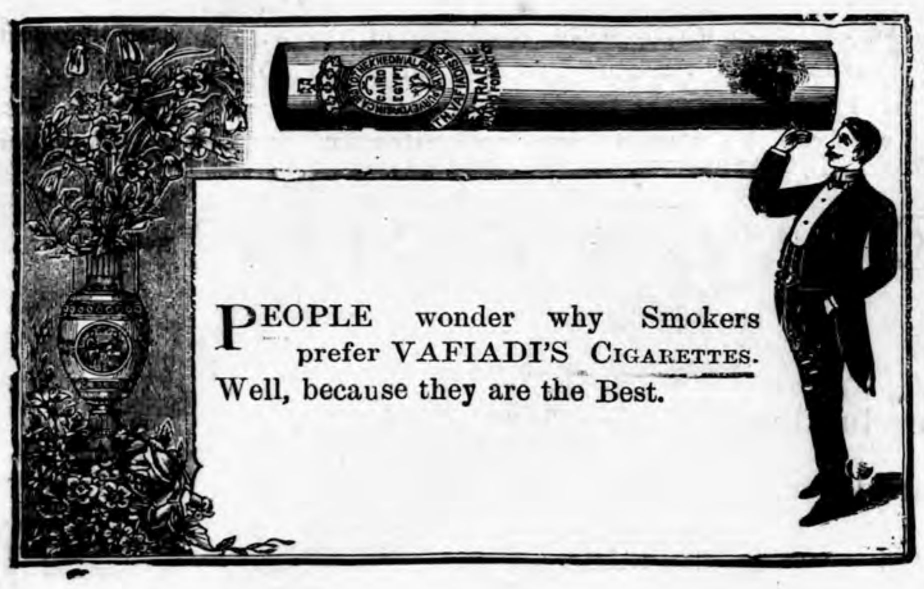

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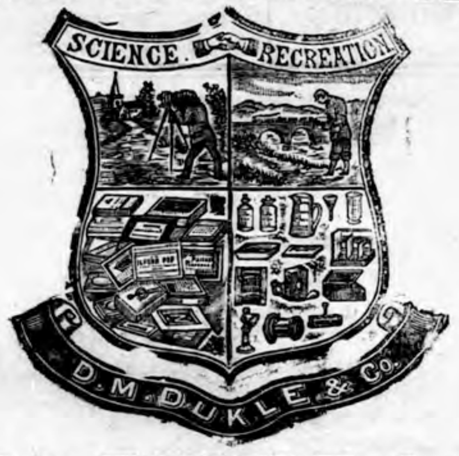

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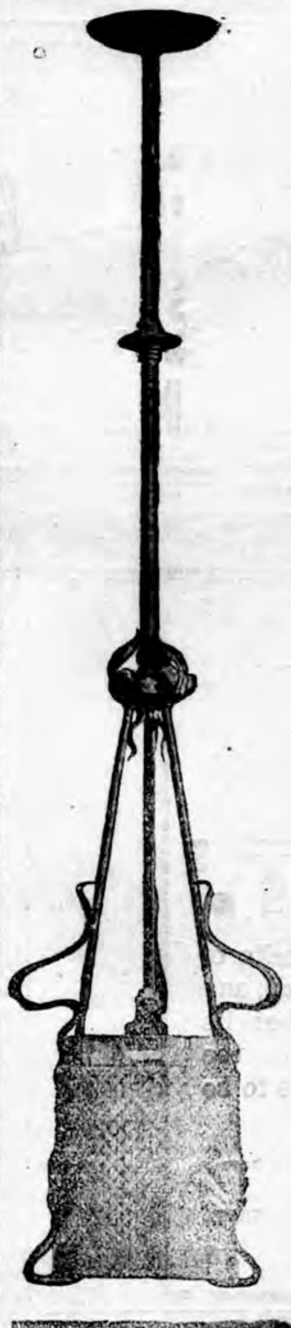

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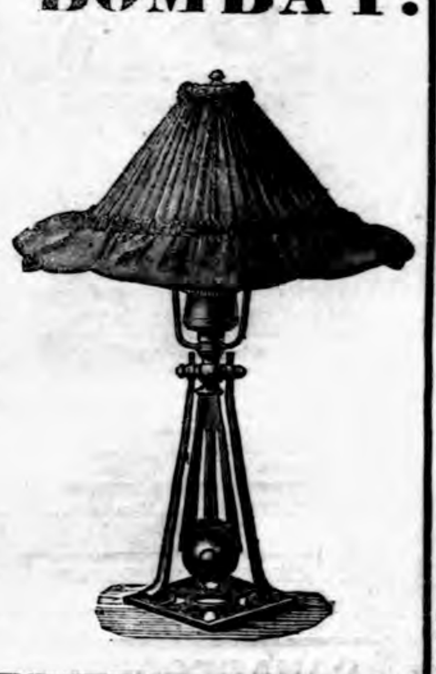

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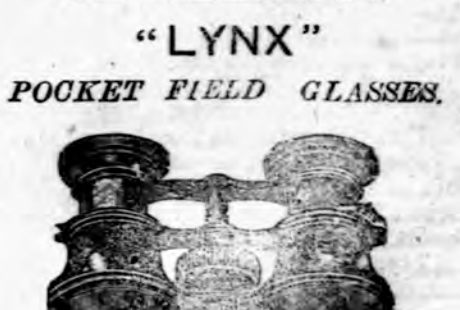

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